

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IRAQI TREATMENT OF PRISONERS  
OF WAR VIOLATES FOURTH  
GENEVA CONVENTION

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, during the last few days, Iraqi television has broadcast statements by United States and allied prisoners of war criticizing attacks on Iraq by United States and allied Armed Forces. The television pictures depicting captured United States and allied aviators indicate that these prisoners have been tortured and that their statements were procured by means of physical coercion. Iraq thus far has not permitted representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit these prisoners.

In a related development, the Iraqi Government has announced that it intends to relocate prisoners of war to strategic sites that are targets of allied bombardment, rather than send them to facilities away from the battle zone.

Iraq's treatment of captured United States and allied airmen is in flagrant violation of the 1949 Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, commonly referred to as the Third Geneva Convention. Iraq acceded to the Third Geneva Convention on February 14, 1956.

Following is a summary of the Iraqi violations:

**Physical Mistreatment and Public Exhibition:** The apparent physical and mental coercion of U.S. and allied prisoners of war and their exhibition on Iraqi television plainly violate the Fourth Geneva Convention.

Article 13 states as follows:

"Prisoners of war must at all times be humanely treated. Any unlawful act or omission by the Detaining Power causing death or seriously endangering the health of a prisoner of war in its custody is prohibited, and will be regarded as a serious breach of the present Convention. \*\*\* Likewise, prisoners of war must at all times be protected, particularly against acts of violence or intimidation. \*\*\*"

Article 14 states that "[p]risoners of war are entitled to respect for their persons and their honour."

Article 17 states, in pertinent part, that:

"[N]o physical or mental torture, nor any other form of coercion, may be inflicted on prisoners of war to secure from them information of any kind whatever. Prisoners of war who refuse to answer may not be threatened, insulted, or exposed to unpleasant or disadvantageous treatment of any kind.

**Public Exhibition of Prisoners:** In addition to prohibiting acts of violence or intimidation, Article 13 states that prisoners of war "must at all times be protected \*\*\* against insults and public curiosity."

**Elicitation of Political Statements:** Article 17 provides that "[e]very prisoner of war \*\*\* is bound to give only his surname,

first names and rank, date of birth, and army, regimental, personal or serial number, or \*\*\* equivalent information."

Use of Prisoners As Human Shields: Article 19 states that "[p]risoners of war shall be evacuated, as soon as possible after their capture, to camps situated in an area far enough from the combat zone for them to be out of danger." Correspondingly, Article 23 provides that "[n]o prisoner of war may at any time be sent to, or detained in areas where he may be exposed to the fire of the combat zone, nor may his presence be used to render certain points or areas immune from military operations."

**Denial of Access to Prisoners by Red Cross:** Article 126 states as follows:

"Representatives of the Protecting Powers shall have permission to go to all places where prisoners of war may be, particularly to places of internment, imprisonment and labour, and shall have access to all premises occupied by prisoners of war. \*\*\* They shall be able to interview the prisoners \*\*\* without witnesses, either personally or through an interpreter.

"Representatives and delegates of the Protecting Powers shall have full liberty to select the places they wish to visit. The duration and frequency of these visits shall not be restricted. Visits may not be prohibited except for reasons of imperative military necessity, and then only as an exceptional and temporary measure. \*\*\* The delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross shall enjoy the same prerogatives."

Mr. Speaker, Iraq's treatment of our prisoners of war is but the latest and most outrageous example of its longstanding refusal to respect fundamental principles of international law and human rights. I call on the Iraqi government to cease these abuses immediately and to comply forthwith with its obligations under the Third Geneva Convention.

REMARKS BY CONGRESSMAN  
HENRY HYDE TO NEWLY ELECTED  
MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of all of my colleagues the remarks of Congressman HENRY HYDE who addressed newly elected Members of the House on November 29, 1990. As the 102d session of Congress commences, we face many issues of national importance. I believe that Congressman HYDE's comments provide valuable reading for Members of Congress and those who observe this institution. He sets a standard and a tone that each of us should constantly be measured against—not only by our constituents, but also by ourselves:

REMARKS BY CONGRESSMAN HENRY J. HYDE TO NEWLY ELECTED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, NOVEMBER 29, 1990

I want to welcome you to the city of the superlative—everything here is either outstanding or outrageous—leave nuance back home.

You are in the throes of a thoroughly exhilarating experience, ranking right up there with Churchill's being shot at and missed.

Someone once said the greatest experience in the world is to do good by stealth and to be discovered by accident—but getting elected to Congress is quite an accomplishment and you are entitled to enjoy a few moments devoid of the cynicism that pervades this town.

A politician has been defined as someone who can accuse his opponent of duplicity without appearing envious, and one of my favorite cynics is Eugene McCarthy who once said a politician has to be like a football coach-smart enough to know something about the game but dumb enough to think what he's doing is important.

But I have ransacked my files for the quotation, the press clipping, the idea that I could provide you that would help you the most in coping with the stresses that your new career will impose (Remember when you quote one person it's plagiarism, but when you quote many people it's research)—and so I researched from Pericles to Vince Lombardi, from Dostoevski to Casey Stengel and I couldn't find any wisdom that I could impart with credibility and authenticity. But this morning, it came to me as a blinding inspiration—and so I convey to you, at this sumptuous luncheon, a secret of immense value and utility—and it's simply this: You don't have to eat everything they put in front of you!

My first word to you really should be a word of congratulations: congratulations for taking the risk of running for public office, congratulations for enduring a campaign with all its stresses and vulnerabilities and congratulations on your election to the people's Body, the House of Representatives.

Fashionable cynicism notwithstanding, public service is a vocation capable and deserving of honor, and, because the law is a teacher as well as a boundary-setter, it is no overstatement to say that your service will help shape the course of this great and ongoing experiment in self-government.

You will help answer the question that Lincoln posed to his, and succeeding generations of Americans—the question of whether a nation "so conceived and so dedicated can long endure."

The answer to that question will shape not only our lives, but the lives of countless tens of millions of human beings around the world. For you have begun your service in the Congress at an extraordinary moment in history, a moment full of both danger and possibility, a moment in which the United States is the world's premier power, a moment in which we have the opportunity to shape the ground rules for life throughout the post-Cold War world.

All of us must try and reconcile two perhaps antithetical forces, pride and humility. A grand lady and former member of Con-

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

gress, Millicent Fenwick of New Jersey, taught me a marvelous quotation:

"We proud men pompously compete for nameless graves, while now and then some starveling of fate forgets himself into immortality."

That sort of keeps things in perspective.

So congratulations on your accomplishment. And thank you for your willingness to serve at this extraordinary time in man's ancient quest for peace with freedom, justice and prosperity.

My second word, I must confess, is a word of caution.

The Congress, as a whole, is an institution in crisis. This institution is held in contempt by far too many Americans. When the people in whose name we legislate—the people who, according to our democratic theory, are the real governors of this land, treat the Congress as a joke at best and a pack of scoundrels at worst, then more than personal and institutional egos are at stake.

Democracy itself cannot indefinitely survive public cynicism and contempt. Contempt for the Congress will inevitably become, over time, contempt for the rule of law. The first task of this 102nd Congress, then, is to restore a measure of the people's confidence in their institutions of government.

People of goodwill can and do differ on the roots of today's crisis of confidence in the Congress, and I don't pretend to have even some of the answers. But I would like to reflect with you briefly on two themes which might, over time, help to restore the people's confidence in our institution, were these themes to be more evident in our work together during the next two years.

The first theme is this: "American democracy is a matter of vision and values, not just procedures and rules."

During your orientation you will hear more than you ever wanted to hear about procedures: committee procedures, floor procedures, debating procedures, voting procedures, reporting procedures, and caucus procedures. Rules of procedure are important, especially to the minority. They allow us to conduct our business in something remotely resembling an orderly fashion.

But you must remember, as all of us must, that democracy is not just a matter of procedures. Democracy stands or falls on the strength or weakness of its foundations: the foundations of a democratic culture.

Put another way, you can't have a democracy unless you have enough democrats (and I spell that with a small 'd').

You can't have a democracy unless you have people who are willing to take up the burden and the glory of self-government. This includes caring enough to inform yourself on the issues, the candidates and then voting.

You can't have a democracy unless you have people who are willing to acknowledge that the state exists to serve society and not the other way around.

You can't have democracy unless you have people who are willing to defend the inalienable rights of others—not some others, but all others.

You can't have democracy unless you have people who know that there is a crucial linkage between rights and responsibilities.

And you can't have democracy unless you have people who understand that this democratic experiment of ours is under judgement—the judgement of the principles on which our experiment is based, and the judgement, I believe, of God, the ultimate source of our inalienable rights so timelessly

expressed in our country's birth certificate: the Declaration of Independence.

The brave democrats who led the Revolution of 1989 in central and eastern Europe were convinced that democratic politics was impossible, absent the foundation of the culture of democracy. President Havel of Czechoslovakia reminded the Congress earlier this year that the quality of our lives as democrats would determine, over time, the capacity of our political community to serve the common good. In his address to Congress, Havel was drawing from the well-springs of the Western political tradition, which has long taught that democracy required a virtuous citizenry, a people who understand, as Lord Acton said, that freedom is not a matter of doing what you want, but rather of having the right to do what you ought.

Freedom is vocation and responsibility, duty, civility and order; individuality complemented by a humane sociability. Freedom is not license, for license leads to anarchy. Aristotle understood this, as did Jefferson and Madison and Acton, and as does Havel. We must understand it, too.

So yes, procedure is important. But procedure is not what democracy is finally about. A care for nurturing the culture of democracy is an essential part of our responsibility as United States Representatives.

My second theme is this: "There are things worth losing for."

This may sound odd, even ironic. You are here in the flush of victory. And yet it is precisely now that I ask you to contemplate the possibility of defeat—perhaps even the necessity of defeat.

Edmund Burke, in 1774, set forth a model we should all emulate when he told his Bristol constituents: "Your representative owes you, not his industry only, but his judgement, and he betrays instead of serving you if he sacrifices it to your opinion."

Let me put the matter plainly: if you are here simply as a tote board registering the current state of opinion in your district, you are not going to serve either your constituents or the Congress of the United States well.

Your constituents expect you to represent their interests, and that you should certainly do. But you are also a member of the Congress, and your responsibilities are far greater than those of an ombudsman for your district. You must take, at times, a national view, even if, in taking that view, you risk the displeasure of your neighbors and friends back home.

Indeed, I feel obliged to put the matter more sharply still: if you don't know the principle, or the policy, for which you are willing to lose your office, then you are going to do damage here.

This institution needs more members willing to look beyond the biennial contest for power, more committed to public service as a vocation rather than merely a career.

This House needs Members who are at least as clear on the reasons why they would risk losing as they are on the reasons why they wanted to come here in the first place.

On September 2, 1939, the mother of parliaments, the British House of Commons, met to debate whether Great Britain would honor its guarantee to Poland, which had been invaded by Nazi Germany the day before. Prime Minister Chamberlain had made an ineffective and dithering speech to the House, and Arthur Greenwood, spokesman for the opposition party, got up to respond. "Speaking for the Labor Party . . .", he began—only to be interrupted by an immor-

tal cry from the Conservative back-benches. "Speak for England!" shouted Leo Amery, a former cabinet minister—now remembered more for the one call to honor than for anything he did in public office.

"Speak for England"—not for party, or for constituents, or for interests, or for re-election: but "for England." Who will speak for America today? I hope, I pray, that many of you will.

The House needs men and women who will speak for America. There are some here already, in both parties, and you will soon understand who they are. Get to know them, for they are the men and women who make this body an institution worth serving in.

There is no need to romanticize service in the U.S. House of Representatives. But it would be well, at the beginning of your time here, to listen to the echoes of the past that still resonate through this place, if we have the ears to hear them: the echoes of Henry Clay and Abraham Lincoln, the echoes of Nicholas Longworth and "Mr. Sam" Rayburn, the echoes of—well just walk through Statuary Hall and you will know what I mean.

These echoes remind us that great men and women have walked these halls. But that's not a call to nostalgia. There is no reason to think that America's capacity to choose such leaders has ended. The times, indeed, demand a certain greatness from us.

And speaking of great leaders, let me leave you with a description and an aspiration—the words of Sir John Colville about the man he served for so many years:

"Churchill towers above the rest, less because he was a leader . . . but because he had independence of spirit, the courage of a lion, faith in himself and his cause, the capacity and imagination to inspire, an unwaivering belief in the triumph of good over evil, a tireless determination to achieve victory at whatever cost, balanced by chivalry to the foe; and in his soul, the poetry which turned what he was trying to do into romance.

Charles de Gaulle once said, "France would not be true to herself if she were not engaged in some great enterprise."

Well, we are all now engaged in a great enterprise. Welcome to the House of Representatives, and if I may leap over the Pyrenees from France to Spain, *Vaya Con Dios!*

#### CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO HON. FRANK OGAWA

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding individual who truly deserves to be recognized for his dedication and service to the public. Tonight Hon. Frank Ogawa, Oakland city councilman, will be honored by his family and friends for receiving the 1990 Fall Medal of Honor with Gold Rays from his Majesty Emperor Akihito of Japan.

In searching for the definition of the word "dedication" one need not look further than the name Frank Ogawa. Since 1966, Frank has served in the Oakland City Council where he earned his impeccable reputation as a man who could be relied upon to get the job done. During this 25-year period he also served in many other capacities including vice-mayor,



chairman of the City Public Safety Commission, chairman of the board of Bay Area Air Quality Management, and city council liaison to the Port of Oakland. Today, he continues to devote his spare time to many outside organizations including the Japanese-American Citizens League, the Eastbay Zoological Society, the League of Women Voters, and the Oakland Chamber of Commerce. It is easy to see the many positive ways in which Frank has dedicated his time and effort to serving the people of California. I salute his many accomplishments and contributions to his community as well as to his profession.

Coupled with Frank's dedication to the public, he is devoted to his wife, the former Grace Kitano, his son Alan and Alan's family. A native Californian, Frank was born and raised in Lodi and later moved to Oakland where he has resided for over 50 years. I applaud his devotion to his family and his work for the betterment of California. I am indeed proud to be his friend.

Mr. Speaker, Frank Ogawa exemplifies the strength of character which we all should strive to achieve. I salute his accomplishments and ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Frank for a job well done.

#### GO CAMPING AMERICA MONTH

### HON. ROBIN TALLON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution to designate the month of May 1991 as Go Camping America month.

Every hour of every day, tourists all around this country are discovering the beauty and bounty this Nation has to offer. Whether visiting historic sites, attending cultural activities, enjoying our many parks, or just taking in the diverse scenery, the highways and byways of our Nation are full of tourists taking in the unlimited recreational opportunities offered in the United States.

Every year, more than 60 million Americans take advantage of our recreational diversity through the enjoyment of camping on America's great lands. Camping across America or traveling the country in a recreational vehicle allows people of all ages to see our Nation in a unique way. Firsthand knowledge and familiarity of our national resources and historic sites enhances our appreciation for our responsibility for the preservation of a healthy environment and a better understanding of our national heritage.

We have campgrounds in every congressional district meeting the needs of every type of camper—big and small parks, public and private parks, year-round and seasonal parks. Camping is truly an all-American pastime.

#### EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### DEA AGENTS WAGE WAR AGAINST DRUGS IN COLOMBIA

### HON. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to draw the attention of my colleagues in the House to the exemplary work of United States Drug Enforcement Administration [DEA] agents in Colombia.

Earlier this month, a number of my colleagues and I on the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control returned from a study mission to Colombia where we had the opportunity to spend some time meeting with DEA agents on duty there and talking with them about their antidrug activities. They also accompanied us during our discussions with Colombian President Cesar Gaviria and other top Colombia officials about international drug trafficking.

I am pleased to report to my colleagues that I came away from these encounters with our DEA agents enormously impressed with the job they are doing in Colombia. As they investigate drug traffickers, they face great personal risk on a daily basis. They do their jobs with courage and determination, even though they do not possess the manpower or financial resources of the dangerous drug barons they pursue.

We were especially affected by the plight of the head of our DEA contingent there, Joe Toft, who, despite serious threats on his life, refuses to be deterred from his mission. Joe truly merits our respect and admiration for the dedication he has demonstrated to ridding Colombia of drug traffickers and stopping the flow of deadly drugs to the United States.

Like United States soldiers in any war, our DEA agents in Colombia are fighting against a form of aggression. We commend them for their crucial role in the war against drugs and assure them that their safety is of the utmost concern to the Congress and the American public.

#### WAR POWERS RESOLUTION ALIVE AND WELL

### HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, Congress' War Powers Resolution is alive and well. Congress and the President share responsibility for war powers under our democratic constitution. The legislative history of this decision to use force proves that war powers are properly shared by the President and Congress under the Constitution and that the War Powers Resolution is alive and well.

Congress received a report from President Bush dated January 18, 1991, which places the military actions taken in the Persian Gulf in compliance with the War Powers Resolution. Specifically, section 4(a)(1) of the War Powers Resolution requires the President to submit a written report to Congress within 48

hours once U.S. Armed Forces are introduced into hostilities in the absence of a formal declaration of war. That report was submitted by President George Bush to the Speaker of the House on Friday, January 18, 1991. The debate and legislative actions taken by the Congress to address the crisis in the Persian Gulf reaffirm Congress' proper constitutional war powers authorities.

The legislation passed by the House on January 12, 1991, House Joint Resolution 77, is a statutory authorization of the use of force to implement U.N. Security Council resolutions. That legislation is now public Law 102-1. It is consistent with, and an implementation of the War Powers Resolution. As specified in section 2(c)(2) of Public Law 102-1, that law does not supersede anything in the War Powers Resolution. The legislation is an authorization to use force for purposes of the War Powers Resolution, therefore, the corresponding sections of the War Powers Resolution apply and the President is meeting those requirements by submitting this report.

House Joint Resolution 77 authorizes the conditional use of force to implement U.N. resolutions. In section 2(c)(1) of House Joint Resolution 77, the Congress declares that this conditional authorization of the use of force constitutes the specific statutory authorization within the meaning of section 5(b) of the War Powers Resolution. As a result, U.S. forces may continue in hostilities beyond 60 days without additional congressional action.

In other words, under House Joint Resolution 77, force is authorized by the Congress only after the President determines that the United States has used all appropriate diplomatic and other peaceful means to obtain compliance by Iraq with the 12 U.N. Security Council resolutions and that those efforts have not been and would not be successful in obtaining such compliance. That report was sent by President George Bush to the Speaker of the House on January 16, 1991. Pursuant to the presentation of that determination the President was then authorized to use force to implement the U.N. resolutions. This procedure established by House Joint Resolution 77 is consistent with and meets the requirements of the War Powers Resolution and the U.S. Constitution.

War powers are shared powers under our Constitution. The President is Commander in Chief of our Armed Forces. Congress has the responsibility and authority to declare war.

The strength and wisdom of the War Powers Resolution is that it establishes procedures and a process by which Congress can authorize the use of force in specific settings for limited purposes short of a total state of war. We find ourselves in such a situation today where House Joint Resolution 77 authorizes the use of force under the specific conditions cited. It is not an unlimited, unconditional authorization of the use of force, nor is it a formal declaration of war. Therefore, the War Powers Resolution still applies and that is why the President has sent to the Speaker this 4(a)(1) report.

Building on the precedent established in the 1983 multinational force in Lebanon resolution (Public Law 98-119), the authorization to use military force against Iraq resolution (Public Law 102-1) represents another example of

the President and Congress acting together within the framework of the War Powers Resolution.

Congress is proud of its debate concerning war in the Persian Gulf and its decision to authorize force and meet its responsibilities under the War Powers Resolution. As the Constitution intended, in this case the executive and legislative branches share responsibility for a most solemn foreign policy and national security decision involving the use of our Armed Forces in hostilities to implement U.N. Security Council resolutions. I sense the wisdom of our forefathers who wrote the Constitution when I step back and see that the pain and anguish of sharing war powers are natural to a democratic system which must make sure that a democratic majority of its people support this most grave national decision, a decision to use American Armed Forces in any hostilities or war to deter aggression and seek peace.

The letter from President Bush follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, DC, January 18, 1991.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: On January 16, 1991, I made available to you, consistent with section 2(b) of the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution (H.J. Res. 77, Public Law 102-1), my determination that appropriate diplomatic and other peaceful means had not and would not compel Iraq to withdraw unconditionally from Kuwait and meet the other requirements of the U.N. Security Council and the world community. With great reluctance, I concluded, as did the other coalition leaders, that only the use of armed force would achieve an Iraqi withdrawal together with the other U.N. goals of restoring Kuwait's legitimate government, protecting the lives of our citizens, and reestablishing security and stability in the Persian Gulf region. Consistent with the War Powers Resolution, I now inform you that pursuant to my authority as Commander in Chief, I directed U.S. Armed Forces to commence combat operations on January 16, 1991, against Iraqi forces and military targets in Iraq and Kuwait. The Armed Forces of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Canada are participating as well.

Military actions are being conducted with great intensity. They have been carefully planned to accomplish our goals with the minimum loss of life among coalition military forces and the civilian inhabitants of the area. Initial reports indicate that our forces have performed magnificently. Nevertheless, it is impossible to know at this time either the duration of active combat operations or the scope or duration of the deployment of U.S. Armed Forces necessary fully to accomplish our goals.

The operations of U.S. and other coalition forces are contemplated by the resolutions of the U.N. Security Council, as well as H.J. Res. 77, adopted by Congress on January 12, 1991. They are designed to ensure that the mandates of the United Nations and the common goals of our coalition partners are achieved and the safety of our citizens and Forces is ensured. As our united efforts in pursuit of peace, stability, and security in the Gulf region continue, I look forward to our continued consultation and cooperation.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH.

## RAE J. COBLE, NOTED EDUCATOR, CELEBRATES 95TH BIRTHDAY

### HON. BERNARD J. DWYER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. DWYER of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, one of the true pleasures many of us have in serving in this body is to have the opportunity to bring to the attention of our colleagues, great citizens who have made substantial contributions to our Nation. Today, I have the honor of citing the lifetime achievements of Mrs. Rae J. Coble of Perth Amboy.

Mrs. Coble was born in Brooklyn, NY, on December 15, 1895. Her family moved to Perth Amboy in 1907. She attended Perth Amboy public schools and completed her academic requirements for a teaching certificate from the Newark Normal School at the age of 17. Two months later, she began teaching in the Perth Amboy school system.

Until 1929, Mrs. Coble taught sixth grade at the grammar school located on Division Street in Perth Amboy. At that time, she was appointed supervisor of the grammar grades, which included fifth through eighth grades, located at 11 schools throughout the city. She served under three superintendents of education.

In 1938, Mrs. Coble was called upon to devise a course of study for the grammar grades which she developed and implemented. With some modifications, this curriculum remains as the basic teaching guidelines still in use today.

In 1943, she married the late D. Morris Coble of Perth Amboy, and moved to State Street, where she presently resides. In her teaching career, among the thousands of students who benefited from her guidance were many young people who later became leaders in business, academia, and government.

Today, at the age of 95, Mrs. Coble remains an avid reader with a remarkable sense of history. Her reputation in the field of education is widespread for its forward thinking, innovation, and the ease of implementation. Mrs. Coble retired in 1960 after 37 years of teaching.

Mr. Speaker, Rae J. Coble has led a long and distinguished life. She dedicated herself to the preparation and education of young people for successful careers. I am sure you will join with me in wishing Mrs. Coble many, many more years of good health and happiness.

## TRIBUTE TO RUSSELL KRENCIPROCK

### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Russell Krenciprock of my 17th District of Ohio, who will receive a medal January 31 from the Soviets at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, DC, to honor his service in World War II.

The commemorative medal is officially titled "Medal for the 45th Anniversary of the Great Patriotic War." It has been awarded to only 116 other men.

Russell Krenciprock participated in the Murmansk Convoy, otherwise known as the suicide run, to deliver supplies to the Russian army during World War II. The mission earned its daunting nickname from the seemingly insurmountable obstacles that faced its members, including the deadly German patrols, treacherous seas, and bitter cold. Only 13 of the 26 ships that began the run returned. Without the vital supplies brought in by the mission, however, the Russian people could not have survived. Mr. Krenciprock compassionately stated that he will accept the honor out of respect for all those who didn't make it—for all those who gave, especially his younger brother, who did not survive the war.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend and congratulate Russell Krenciprock for his exceptional patriotic service to his country and his outstanding humanitarian effort to aid the Russian people. The recognition he is now receiving from the Soviets is extremely long- and well-deserved. Mr. Krenciprock's exceptional courage and dedication are exemplary. I am truly honored to represent this outstanding individual.

## THE NASA LEWIS RESEARCH CENTER: A GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY OF SUCCESS

### HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to pay tribute to the NASA Lewis Research Center in my hometown of Cleveland, OH, which is celebrating its 50th anniversary today. It is my understanding that a time capsule buried on this date in 1941 will be opened today which will chronicle the hopes and fears of an unsettled world, ironically much as we face today. I further understand that another time capsule will be buried later this year to be opened 50 years hence which will contain this section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Let us hope that the celebrants of NASA Lewis Research Center's centennial will gather together in a era of global peace and harmony. I am very proud of the Center and the people who have worked there in the past and those who currently do such a fine job.

A remarkable Government facility celebrates its 50th anniversary today and its achievements have made all Americans not only proud, but better for its work. NASA's Lewis Research Center in Cleveland, OH, was founded in those dark months before this country was drawn into the conflagration of World War II. Although it was born in war as an engine research laboratory, it flourished in peace for all mankind and played a vital role in the greatest adventure of our time—the landing on the Moon.

In 1941, as America was being drawn into war, much work needed to be done with metals for aircraft engines. Alloys had to be developed that were more heat resistant to enable engines to function for long stretches of time under every conceivable condition. The research work in the field of supercharging played a significant role in the air war. The so-



lution of cooling problems that affected the B-29 Superfortress was a major contribution to foreshortening the war in the Pacific.

The Lewis icing tunnel—that would become world renowned in aviation circles and continues to do major research work—provided the answer to many hazardous situations encountered in the all-weather flying the U.S. Armed Forces performed throughout the war.

As the hostilities neared an end, the appearance of the turbojet engine began to revolutionize flying, and the research laboratory played a key role in the early testing of American-built jet engines. It was this work that gave engineers a base of experience on which they would build and make jet propulsion a major part of their work in the post-war era. Virtually every aircraft flying carries with it technology developed at Lewis.

By 1948, the laboratory—now known as the Lewis Flight Propulsion Research Laboratory—had a mission dedicated toward speed in the sky. Engineers were doing advanced research on turbojets, ramjets, and even rockets. Two supersonic wind tunnels were built along with the facilities to test full-scale jet engines. Dr. Abe Silverstein, chief of research, guided these studies. Later he would become director of the laboratory and the man who christened the mission to the Moon—the Apollo Project.

Vast amounts of research, largely unheard of to the public, took place at Lewis during the 1950's, much of which resulted in safer, quieter, and more efficient jet engines. If most Americans were unaware of the work being performed by the laboratory, they certainly enjoyed the benefits for air travel began to flourish in this era. Lewis' scientists and engineers could look with quiet satisfaction to the contrails in a busy sky and know that their contributions were of no small measure in a world that they were helping to make smaller.

But the nature of dreams and vision does not gather its spirit from contraction, and the vastness beyond the sky beckoned as the era of space dawned. And there, at the threshold of this universe, stood a team of Lewis researchers who had labored for years on the development of a rocket fuel. They had worked with liquid hydrogen, a fuel with a reputation for its volatility, but with the characteristics of being light and possessing high energy. Through careful research they had learned how to tame the hydrogen and make it a useful fuel.

It was the fuel that would enable an American to be the first to step on the Moon. That American was Neil Armstrong who began his NASA career as a test pilot at the Lewis Research Center.

In those days following President Eisenhower's decision to evolve the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics into what we now know as National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Lewis began to grow with the national effort for space exploration. The seven original astronauts received some of their training at the Center, and Dr. Silverstein left to become head of Project Mercury in which the first space flights took place.

The excitement and adventure of the early space program in the 1960's is part of American folklore. Part of that history is the Centaur rocket which is the most important contribution

that Lewis made to the space program. The Centaur is a second, or upper stage launch vehicle, which uses liquid hydrogen as its fuel. It was this unbeatable combination—developed by the Lewis team—that enabled America to take the lead in space in the race with the Russians for the Moon landing.

Times change and the needs of a nation change. When the energy crisis of the early 1970's cast a pall over the land, Lewis scientists and engineers redirected their space experiences toward the earthly endeavor of discovering ways of improving energy use. Extensive work went into wind and solar power for ground-based energy systems, and in the air, engineers developed a turbine-propeller combination for aircraft that resulted in dramatic energy savings.

On its 50th birthday, the Lewis Research Center is an intriguing and teeming institution which has secured its place in aviation and space history. With its current work on the power system of the space station, its key role in the Advanced Communication Technology Satellite, and its on going work in space and aeronautical research, there is little doubt that the Center's traditions and heritage will take us beyond our immediate universe. Already a team of Lewis engineers and scientists are working on a manned mission to Mars.

The work of its people in an allied and vital mission, that of educating tomorrow's engineers and scientists, is almost unparalleled in its scope, energy, and dedication. On this day we pause to recognize the history, and the achievement that has made NASA's Lewis Research Center such an epic contributor in the advance of air and space.

More importantly, we recognize the men and women who over this last 50 years have given their spirit, their vision, and their devotion to their work from which we have all profited. They are people who ask for little thanks and do not seek to have their triumphs heralded. Theirs is a true public service. We congratulate them. We admire them. We thank them.

#### THE MORRO BAY NATIONAL ESTUARY

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation which amends the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to direct the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] to give priority consideration to Morro Bay, CA, for inclusion in the National Estuary Program. This legislation is identical to legislation introduced in the 101st Congress, H.R. 4255.

The Morro Bay estuary, which is in my congressional district, contains the most significant wetland system of the central California coastline. Because of the bay's interconnected ecosystems associated with its saltwater and freshwater wetlands, Morro Bay has an unusually diverse habitat. The bay's intertidal areas support one of the largest bay wildlife habitats on the California coast and is home to many threatened or endangered species of birds

and marine mammals, including the southern sea otter. These features combine to make Morro Bay an estuary of national significance.

In addition, Morro Bay is of great economic importance to the local community and the Nation as a whole. The bay supports a thriving commercial fishing industry and many other industries which are dependent on the health of the bay, such as tourism and mariculture. As one of the few relatively intact natural estuaries along the Pacific coastline, Morro Bay attracts approximately 1.5 million visitors a year.

Despite the importance of Morro Bay to both the Nation and the local community, its well-being is threatened by a variety of pollutants and fragmented management. Serious sedimentation, as well as significant amounts of urban runoff, are threatening the survival of the estuary.

Management of the bay is currently divided among numerous governmental entities, none of which executes singular authority over the management and protection of the estuary. The variety of threats to the bay and the fragmented management have made it difficult to develop a comprehensive approach to addressing the needs of the bay.

The National Estuary Program appears to be ideally suited for solving the problems associated with the preservation of the Morro Bay estuary. The program would bring together those agencies responsible for management of the bay and help them develop a meaningful plan for long-term management of this important and sensitive estuary.

Because of the estuary's small size, relative pristine state, and the large amount of local support for the estuary's participation in the National Estuary Program, there exists an excellent opportunity for successful implementation of a management plan for the Morro Bay estuary. Furthermore, the management plan developed for Morro Bay could serve as a model management plan for other threatened small estuaries along our Nation's coastline.

Clearly, the Morro Bay estuary is worthy of inclusion in the National Estuary Program. The program offers Morro Bay a real chance to develop an approach which will ensure not only that the estuary survives, but that it flourishes. It is my hope that this legislation will be included as part of the reauthorization of the National Estuary Program when it is considered by Congress later this year. I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort by supporting the adoption of this legislation.

Following is a text of the bill:

H.R. —

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 320(a)(2)(B) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1330(a)(2)(B)) is amended by inserting "Morro Bay, California;" after "Sarasota Bay, Florida;"*

IN HONOR OF MARTIN "SKIP"  
QUINLAN

**HON. VIC FAZIO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Martin T. Quinlan—better known as "Skip" to his family, friends, and colleagues—who retired earlier this month after more than 35 years of distinguished service for the Spreckels Sugar Co. in Woodland, CA.

While attending San Jose State University, Skip was employed as a part-time draftsman at Spreckels. He began working full-time after graduating from San Jose State with an industrial engineering degree in 1958. He held a number of positions with Spreckels before moving to their Woodland facility in 1965. He worked in the San Francisco Spreckels office in the early 1970's, and he returned to Woodland, where he has served as the factory manager for the last 16 years. Skip has successfully led the factory through many changes with the goal of making it the most modern and efficient facility in the industry.

Skip has not only been a tremendous asset to the Spreckels Sugar Co. for more than 35 years, he has also given his time unselfishly to the Woodland community through his volunteer work with more than a dozen organizations. He has held numerous positions with the Woodland Chamber of Commerce, including a term as president, and he received the chamber's Distinguished Member Service, Member of the Year, and Agribusiness Person of the Year Awards. The Woodland United Way has also benefited from Skip's work. He served as president in 1981, and he received the Woodland United Way Campaign Excellence Award in 1989.

In addition, he has served in several capacities for the Holy Rosary Church and has been active in fundraising efforts. Some of the other organizations that have been fortunate to have Skip as a member include: the Woodland Host Lions; the Springlake Volunteer Fire Department; the Woodland Opera House; and, the Yolo County Museum. In 1989, the Woodland City Council honored Skip with the Community Service Award for his many years of volunteer work.

I am pleased to have the opportunity to recognize Skip Quinlan for making the Woodland community a better place to live and work. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues today in wishing Skip and his wife, Mary, a happy and prosperous retirement.

SALUTE TO ROY BAXLEY AND HIS  
ACCOMPLISHMENTS

**HON. ROBIN TALLON**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, Roy Baxley is a real American success story. He is a farmer, entrepreneur, businessman, and community leader. And all this at age 35. Baxley's success was recently recognized when he was

named Cotton Farmer of the Year by Cotton Farming magazine.

I knew Roy Baxley as a child growing up in Dillon County, and even then Roy showed the perseverance that he would need to be successful in his family's farming business. In 1973, Roy took over the family farm upon the death of his father, giving up the opportunity for a college education. Although his previous experience on the farm consisted mainly of driving the tractor, Roy quickly learned the ropes of the daily management involved in running the farm.

Since then, Roy has weathered the heavy weevil years of the late seventies and early eighties by helping to organize the first scouting program in the area. An astute businessman, Baxley keeps meticulous records of his farming operations, having recently entered the computer age to maintain his records. He is actively involved in the Dillon County Farm Bureau and recently participated in the inception of the South Carolina Cotton Commission.

I salute Roy Baxley and his accomplishment. He is truly a credit to his family and his community.

PUBLIC STATEMENT ON INTER-  
NATIONAL TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS

**HON. DANTE B. FASCELL**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, in an attempt to keep Members fully informed on developments in the Persian Gulf, I am today submitting for the RECORD a statement from the executive branch on international travel restrictions. The statement follows:

On January 11, 1991 and subsequent dates the Department of State advised the public of its concern about the possibility of Iraq-sponsored terrorism in the event of hostilities.

Consistent with these notices, the U.S. Government is now asking all departments and agencies to review carefully all current travel advisories before approving visits of government personnel abroad.

Americans considering international travel are urged to review travel advisories issued by the Department of State when making their own travel decisions.

For information on travel advisories, the public can contact the Citizens Emergency Center of the Department of State, telephone number 202-647-5225 or 202-647-0900.

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

**HON. BERNARD J. DWYER**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. DWYER of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, we are this year marking the 73d anniversary of the declaration of Ukrainian independence. In the early years of my service in the House of Representatives, I was impressed with the commitment of the Ukrainian people despite the oppression under which they had struggled since 1922.

Changes in the Soviet Union and throughout Eastern Europe during the last 2 years brought a resurgence of hope that the Ukraine would once again regain its independence.

In July of last year, the Supreme Rada of the Ukrainian S.S.R. issued a declaration on the State Sovereignty of Ukraine. That proclamation reaffirmed the right of self-determination of the Ukrainian Nation. Additionally, it stated its commitment to the goals sought by any democratic people: Rule of and by the people; citizenship rights; cultural development and economic independence.

However, the excitement and promise of last summer has now been tempered because of the crackdown in the Baltics by the Soviet Government. It is important that we, in the House of Representatives, express our concern over these recent troubling events and continue to pledge our commitment of support to the Ukrainian people in their ongoing quest for independence.

TRIBUTE TO RADIO STATIONS  
CD106 AND 95.1, AND THE SPEED  
OF SOUND MAGAZINE

**HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a collaborative effort between radio stations CD106 and 95.1, as well as the art and entertainment magazine, Speed of Sound. I would like to commend these organizations for bringing the Youngstown area the "Speed of Sound Hour," a new music program broadcast on Sunday nights.

The "Speed of Sound Hour," heralded as "Youngstown's only window into fresh new music," provides the Youngstown area with the newest alternative music sounds. The program endeavors to promote and publicize alternative music by programming the latest from new and exciting groups on the national and local progressive scene. Additionally, the "Speed of Sound Hour" provides its listeners with news and information on their new music, including information about local alternative music events.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the "Speed of Sound Hour" for providing a tremendous educational and cultural service to the Youngstown community. Through their efforts to promote fresh new rock and roll, CD106, 95.1 The Wolf, and Speed of Sound have shown exceptional daring and creativity. The "Speed of Sound Hour" has courageously begun to fill a great void in the Youngstown musical scene. May their efforts enrich us all and serve as an outstanding example to the rest of the broadcasting community. I am pleased and proud to have such a program in my district.



## WAR'S PRICE WILL BE GREAT

## HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a column written by Elizabeth Sullivan, an associate editor of the Plain Dealer of my hometown, Cleveland, OH. I believe Ms. Sullivan's insight into the Persian Gulf war goes far in placing this unfortunate conflict in proper perspective:

## WAR'S PRICE WILL BE GREAT

Perhaps war is a little like childbirth—we forget the pain in between times.

But the highly successful allied air strikes against Iraq in the first days of this war must be measured against the pain that's sure to come. There will be many, many more deaths before it's over. Regardless of whether one believes this war is necessary, these sacrifices demand support from the rest of us, and a strategy that minimizes American and allied deaths and brings us to a swift triumph.

But there will be a cost. For combatants and others caught in the crossfire there can be no such thing as a short war. For families of those who live every day thereafter with guilt, nightmares and, often, self-destructiveness, the scars can be generational.

Ask any combat Vietnam vet, any World War II or Korea veteran, and he or she (yes, this is by no means the first war where women will be exposed to the sorts of traumas that stay with you always) will acknowledge that the horror never dies.

My father, who spent 3½ years in the Pacific, wrote his autobiography recently. Those war years were by no means his most notable, I thought. Yet they took four chapters of the 11 he showed me. It came as a surprise how important those years were to his self-image, to his scale of what was most important in his life, indeed, probably in his nightmares, many years after.

Now that the battle for Kuwait has been joined, as President Bush put it, we as a nation, as much as those who we have sent to fight for us, will pay the price. We will underwrite those scars and those nightmares as surely as we are now paying for the awesome hardware and weaponry deployed in the gulf. We will pay in countless ways in the years to come for the foreign policy fallout of this foray, and we will carry the moral burdens just as surely as our soldiers will. The war will come home to America, far beyond the terrorism that has been threatened.

And anti-war protesters, who tend to feel superior when these debts come due, will bear those burdens, too.

For this war and the other wars of this century were not simple "yes-no" affairs, even when the cause (as in the Vietnam conflict) was or became fundamentally corrupt. We all share the guilt for a lifestyle that drives us to war over oil, for electing a president who's "gonna kick ass" and a Congress that sat on its hands too long to make a difference.

We all share the shame of the bomb threats called in to temples and mosques and the death threats made against religious leaders, of the hurling of stones through the windows of the homes and businesses of Arabs who have done nothing more criminal than settle here, of the use of American institutions to round up Arab Americans for "questioning."

It is a measure of the sad irony of war that our missiles and bombs can be more accurate

and merciful in sparing innocent civilian life than many Americans are at home.

But it will all be worth it, right? Bush still speaks enthusiastically of the "new world order" this war will bring.

On the contrary, the gulf conflict reveals the disorder of this new world. It may even have a corrosive effect on the very institutions of peace that blossomed with the last new world order, after World War II. The most notable of these—the United Nations—has become part of the diplomatic weaponry, rather than serving as an effective peace keeper in this conflict. The most powerful nations within the United Nations had a common interest in suppressing Saddam Hussein—and co-opted the world body in this effort.

When U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar failed in his last-minute attempt to budge Saddam, might it have been because he lacked the flexibility of a true mediator? Might the outcome or approach have differed if an Arab nation also had a permanent seat on the U.N. Security Council? When the postwar lines were drawn, Arabia, Africa and most of the Third World were still an aggregation of client states, not included in the power structure dictated by the principal victors World War II.

Bush certainly has his own ideas about the next new world order. Most clearly, it is one in which Saddam no longer poses a strategic threat in the gulf.

But that is not enough. Third World nations, in the era of two superpower and a clear dichotomy between the industrialized North and the impoverished South, offered many ideas in U.N. forums for new orders. Some concerned press coverage that looked beyond war, famine and revolt to important "basis needs" issues.

Others had to do with ending the dumping in poorer nations of unsafe pharmaceuticals, infant formulas and pesticides. Still others addressed the root of national and international inequities: rich-poor disparities.

Some will say our victory in the gulf (it is assured, although the cost remains unclear) will be a tribute to the advances in conventional weaponry during the nuclear standoff between the superpowers. One nimble F-15 Eagle can carry nearly as many tons of bombs and missiles as the Flying Fortress and Superfortress bombers of World War II—and deliver that load with an accuracy that no doubt doubles its effectiveness. Machines can now "see" targets and aid navigation with a precision unknown 50 years ago.

But how much misery could have been cured with the dollars, determination and attention to detail that went into the development and deployment of these electronic marvels and fleet fighter-bombers?

Until we address the basic needs of our new world order, our nation will never truly be a world leader—even as we reach that moment of triumph in the gulf.

**"TOWARD A LITERATE WORLD"**  
BY DR. RUTH B. LOVE

## HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to recognize an extraordinary educator, Dr. Ruth B. Love.

Dr. Love recently addressed the U.N. General Assembly on the issue of eliminating illit-

eracy throughout the world. I would like to take this moment to reflect on portions of her eloquent speech.

Congratulating the U.N. General Assembly for declaring 1990 the Year of International Literacy, Dr. Love presented astounding statistics of illiteracy throughout the world. She stated that, "In 1970, there were an estimated 760 million adult illiterates. In 1989, that figure had grown to 962 million—almost 1 billion people."

The time has come to begin implementing policies which will work at making more people literate throughout the world. As Dr. Love stated in her speech, "Literacy ought to be a right for every man, woman, and child." She has suggested that a 10-year goal be set in which to abolish illiteracy nationally, as well as internationally. She stated, "... if we work upon the minds of the 962 million people who are illiterate in the world today, we will brighten eternity."

"Throughout the world illiteracy has reached epidemic proportions." Developing countries are responsible for over 97 percent of the world's illiterate population. In some countries the rate of illiteracy among its people is 75 percent. Why even in our own country "One in five adults, or 20 percent, are functionally illiterate ... another 34 percent of America's adults are only marginally literate." These statistics are astounding and more importantly represent a crisis situation. How can we expect nations to grow and expand technologically, economically and politically if over one half of their populations cannot read and write?

One method by which Dr. Love believes illiteracy can be eliminated is by calling on President Bush and the Congress to incorporate a national literacy corps. This organization would urge college and university graduates to join their efforts to abolish illiteracy by tutoring and teaching illiterate persons for at least 1 year.

I am proud to pay tribute to such a distinguished lady and the service she has rendered to the public with her work in the field of education. I am pleased to provide the text of her remarks for your information.

## TOWARD A LITERATE WORLD

(By Ruth B. Love, Ph.D.)

"If you work upon marble, it will perish; if you work upon brass, time will efface it. If you rear temples, they will crumble into dust. But, if you work upon immortal minds, imbue them with knowledge, with Love and a sense of Justice, you write on those tablets something that will brighten all eternity."

Those words are as relevant today as they were when Daniel Webster wrote them, many years ago. Indeed, if we work upon the minds of the 962 million people who are illiterate in the world today, we will brighten eternity.

I am pleased to share this day with you as we address this critically important topic of Literacy. When I inquired about the length of my speech, no specific time was given. However, I want you to know that I am aware of the criteria for a good speech ... a good beginning, a good ending, and put the two as close together as possible.

First, let me commend the United Nations General Assembly for its declaration of 1990 as International Literacy Year. Further, I applaud the priority placed on literacy, with the 10 year goal of eliminating the inability to read, write and compute. Clearly, this noble goal is one which will require sus-

tained thought and bold action. In this global village which we are privileged to inhabit, literacy ought to be a right for every man, woman, and child. There was a time in human history when literacy was not a necessity, but Johannes Gutenberg in the 1600's invented movable type and changed the world forever. Since that time, reading, writing and computing have become increasingly important.

**Toward A Literate World:** The topic implies a formidable challenge. It is, however, a challenge that can be met. For most of my professional life, I have been concerned with literacy. As a child, I learned from my grandfather the potency of reading, thinking, computing, speaking and writing. Andrew Williams, who was quite old when I was a pre-schooler—he was 90 years of age—this runaway slave left the Mississippi around the age of 10. His deepest desire was to go to school. And so he studied wherever a book was available. Andrew Williams became a teacher and started the first school for Blacks in Lawton, Oklahoma. It was from his stories about education that I learned that "what you know" is a powerful weapon.

Throughout the world, illiteracy has reached epidemic proportions. While the rate of illiteracy is declining, the actual numbers are increasing. In 1970 there were an estimated 760 million adult illiterates. In 1989, that figure had grown to 962 million—almost one billion people. It is staggering to think about over 100 million children of primary age, who are not enrolled in school. Unless there are massive efforts, these children are likely to become the adult illiterates of the 21st century.

Women are disproportionately represented among adults who cannot read or write. UNESCO tells us that two-thirds of the adult illiterates (or 637 million) are female. There are several reasons for these alarming figures: 1) lack of access to school; 2) traditional sex biases; 3) time-consuming domestic chores; 4) their work in the fields; 5) rural isolation; 6) extensive demands of child-bearing and child-rearing.

It would not surprise this audience to hear that 97 percent of the world's illiterates live in developing countries. Nine countries have more than 10 million illiterates each, and together they constitute three-fourths of the illiterates in the world. India and China alone account for well over half. Yet, some 27 countries in Africa and ten in Asia have an illiteracy rate of more than 50 percent. It is almost incomprehensible to note that eight nations, five in Africa and three in Asia, have illiteracy rates which exceed 75 percent.

However, the developing countries are not alone in their suffering from the maladies of illiteracy. Industrialized nations are seriously affected, particularly by functional illiteracy. According to the U.S. Department of Education, one in five adults, or 20 percent, is functionally illiterate in our country. In addition to the 20 percent, another 34 percent of America's adults are only marginally literate. Even more devastating is the fact that 13 percent of 17-year-olds are functionally illiterate. Among African Americans and Hispanics, the figures swell to 44 percent. Behind those statistics are people—people who suffer mightily the personal tragedies, the humiliation.

Imagine, in this age of technology, having to mark an X or thumbprint for your name, or being a young mother, giving the wrong medicine to your child because you cannot read; or getting fired because you cannot read directions on the job; or being a teen-

ager who is unable to pass the driver's license test; or being a parent who cannot help even elementary children with their homework. These are just a few examples of life without literacy.

But all is not unremitting gloom. There are rays of sunlight piercing through the clouds. You represent much of the sunlight, much of the hope. You, who continue to labor and to lead the numerous efforts to rid our nation of so basic, yet so serious a problem. I submit to you that we can and we must open wider the gates of opportunity, and solve the problem.

There are several significant reasons why illiteracy must be eliminated: economic, technological, political and social.

**Economic:** Illiteracy is costly, far more costly than education. In Canada, it is estimated that the direct cost of illiteracy to business is more than \$4 billion Canadian dollars per year. Within the confines of the United States, societal ills represent a substantial financial drain. Such indirect costs as increased unemployment, social welfare, prisons, work accidents, lost productivity, amount to some \$20 billion a year. In my state of California, unemployment compensation is \$6,136, welfare for a family of four, \$9,888; one person in prison, \$20,562; education, \$3,663, adult education \$1,400. Now you tell me: is education a bargain?

**Economically,** education is the best investment we can make. Danny Kaye was right: "The greatest natural resource that any country can have is its children." Of course, education is costly, but it is a bargain when compared with the alternatives. Recently someone said, "If you think education is expensive, try ignorance!"

**Technological:** We all recognize that the Information Age is upon us. As we stand a few nine years from the year 2000, we can expect that the haves and have nots will be determined in large measure by their technological literacy. Most of the jobs in the future will require some technology and some higher-ordered thinking skills. If illiterates and functional illiterates are unable to function now, just imagine their attempts to cope in the fast-paced technological revolution!

**Political:** Public officials of the future will find themselves in deep trouble if they are not advocating full literacy for all people. As the masses become more politically aware, they will demand accountability of those who represent them at local, state and federal levels.

It is my view that the problem of illiteracy is essentially a political problem. If this country decided literacy was a top priority, we would find literacy legislation and funding at the top of the agenda. We would not find such large disparities in federal expenditures—\$18 billion budgeted for Education, \$286 billion for Defense. Recognizing that states provide the lion's share of education dollars, yet one cannot sanction the lack of substantial federal attention to such a crucial problem. When the federal government spends only \$17.00 per illiterate adult, it is sending a message. It is our collective and individual responsibility to send our politicians a powerful message: that literacy must be elevated to a major agenda item. If we can find funds for the Persian Gulf, we can find funds for literacy. Let us urge all people of good will to join the Literary Race, instead of the Arms Race.

**Social:** Eleanor Roosevelt once said, "No one can make you inferior, without your consent." Far too many of our citizens have been made to feel inadequate, underserving.

Yet, we know that investing in education creates human capital. The loss of brain power, the loss the contributions, are incalculable! Who knows which of the illiterates could have become a scientist and found the cure for cancer, or which could have become a diplomat and found a way to world peace, or a politician who could have eliminated poverty, homelessness, racism, unemployment? This nation can ill afford to foster so small a safety net that millions of its people are left outside.

We desperately need the human capacity of all the people.

During the early 1970s, the Commissioner of Education, the late James Allen, launched a program called "Right to Read." It was subtitled "Education's Moonshot", and declared that within a decade illiteracy would be eliminated. I was privileged to direct that program for five years. In spite of all of our efforts, including legislation and effective programs, political intervention caused the Commissioner to leave office, and the rest is history.

But I say to you, we need another Education Moonshot. Some of you will add to being old enough to recall Sputnik. When the Soviet Union launched this small spaceship, the United States reacted quickly and creatively. More legislation was enacted more rapidly than at any other period during our history. Our national egos were badly bruised by the Soviets. Now, there are times when I long for another Sputnik—perhaps we would get our act together.

If we are to meet either the goal established by the United Nations—that of eliminating illiteracy by the year 2000—or the goal of the United Way—that of accomplishing the same by the year 2010, we must make some mammoth changes in the way we attack the issue (Mrs. Jane Smith.)

#### Examples:

Cuba has literally wiped out illiteracy.

The Arab States are adopting a national plan to open primary education to all children and to teach all adults to read and write.

Latin America, in addition to many literacy projects, is now involving rural and local press in literacy.

China launched a major national literacy campaign to reach 8 million illiterates in the 12 to 40 age group; since 1949 China has reduced illiteracy from 80 to 34%.

India announced a \$2 billion plan to help 80 million illiterate adults become literate by 1993.

Two examples in the industrialized countries:

Canada is investing 110 million Canadian dollars over 5 years to combat illiteracy, the prime minister announced, "We need nothing less than a national effort by the federal government, local provinces, business and labor and the volunteer sector."

The United States: Here at home, our First Lady, Barbara Bush, has expressed interest in literacy and seeks out excellent programs. The United Way has launched a sizeable effort with a quantifiable goal, the year 2010. The NNPA has initiated a Literacy Program using the 200 Black newspapers to teach children to read.

These examples and many others must continue to lead the way, light the path, for children, men and women. Our citizens must feel that their destiny is not a matter of chance, but of choice.

Despite the enormity of the problem, the International Literacy Year has given new impetus to the literacy movement. This war against illiteracy is surely a journey, and



there are several challenges I present as we travel this journey:

1. Because illiteracy is so widespread, our challenge is to prevent and correct illiteracy. This means restructuring education so as to significantly reduce the 27 percent dropout rate, to diminish the number of high school graduates who are functionally illiterate. We hold the dubious distinction of being one of the few nations which address illiteracy in terms of persons who have been to school. I ascribe it to ESP.

There is a great deal of talk about excellence, but very little mention of equity. If we are serious about the excellence movement, educators and the public will acknowledge that no school can be truly excellent without being equitable. Equity has at least three aspects: Access—availability of quality education; process—special efforts to assist those who need help to function effectively; and transference—the ability to use what is learned in the world of work or higher education. So we need a two-pronged focus—children and adults.

2. Universal Literacy can only be attained through a massive campaign. As important as programs are, the issue is too extensive to resolve without a major international campaign which elicits the participation of all segments: public-private, management-labor, institutions-individuals, organizations-officials. Indeed, we must increase the awareness of all the stakeholders. An alliance which is forged out of mutual commitment and reciprocity can significantly impact the problem. We are all familiar with elements of a campaign defining issues, mobilizing citizens, making commitments. Wherever illiteracy is found—village, town, city or suburbs, we must attack it.

3. In order to elevate literacy, the highest officials must not only talk about it, but lead movements to remedy the malady of illiteracy. Thus, I am calling on President Bush and members of Congress to establish a National Literacy Corps, urging college and university graduates to join for at least one year to teach adults who are illiterate or functionally illiterate. As a national service, the enthusiastic, idealistic young people could substantially wipe out the problem among adults. Imagine that even one-half of the college graduates would spend a year teaching just one person each, the illiteracy problem could be solved within five years. We would ask colleges and universities to give course credits for students to tutor elementary and secondary students.

The philosophy of Highlander Folk School can guide us: "What is too big to be handled by one person can be figured out by all of us together."

We can and we must rid this nation and all nations of illiteracy. The people deserve it, humanity dictates it, and you know how to do it. When the history of this period is written, will it say that we seized the moment, mounted the efforts and succeeded in providing the best education to children and adults, regardless of their economic backgrounds, color of their skins, their native language or cultural orientation. I have faith in our dedication and expertise. As a nation, we can solve any problem we deem a priority. Those of you who are leaders and workers must hold the torch higher, and redouble your task as catalysts.

The race is not a sprint. It is a marathon. Yes, literacy can empower our people, give them roots and wings—roots so they know who they are, and wings so they can fly—and we will brighten eternity.

## HOLD SADDAM HUSSEIN RESPONSIBLE

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a resolution today that holds Saddam Hussein responsible for his crimes against American and other allied prisoners of war. We have all seen the video tapes of our airmen with severe bruises on their faces haltingly reading statements forced on them by their Iraqi captors. This abominable treatment clearly violates the Geneva Convention on the treatment of war prisoners and if not ordered by Saddam Hussein personally, he undoubtedly approved it.

The Iraqis have also announced that they have confined captured troops at strategic locations to deter further allied attacks. Again, this is a clear contravention of internationally accepted standards of treatment of war prisoners and an affront to the basic rights of our prisoners in Iraqi hands. We are dealing with a man who has absolutely no scruples or moral standards and I strongly feel that when the war with Iraq is concluded Saddam Hussein must be held personally accountable for his war crimes.

My resolution would make it U.S. policy to hold Saddam Hussein legally and morally responsible for his crimes. It calls for an international tribunal to try Saddam Hussein, and declares that under no circumstances should the allies agree to an arrangement whereby Saddam Hussein would resign as President of Iraq in exchange for his not being prosecuted for war crimes against American and other allied military personnel.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor my resolution, and I ask to print the text of the resolution in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD immediately following this statement:

H.J. RES. —

Whereas Saddam Hussein has violated the 1949 Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (hereinafter in this resolution referred to as the "Third Geneva Convention") by ordering the torture of American and other allied military personnel;

Whereas Saddam Hussein has also violated the Third Geneva Convention by forcing captured American and other allied military personnel to read statements publicly, clearly contradicting previous statements made without duress;

Whereas Saddam Hussein has also violated the Third Geneva Convention by confining American and other allied military personnel to areas that are likely targets of further allied military action;

Whereas a spokesperson for the International Committee of the Red Cross has clearly indicated that Iraqi treatment of allied war prisoner contravenes internationally accepted standards;

Whereas Iraq is a party to the Third Geneva Convention and has publicly agreed to abide by internationally recognized standards of treatment of prisoners; and

Whereas the Iraqis who are being held as prisoners of war by the American and other allied forces in the Persian Gulf region are being treated in accordance with the Third Geneva Convention: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States declares that—

(1) Saddam Hussein should be held legally and morally responsible for the brutal treatment by Iraq of American and other allied prisoners of war;

(2) Saddam Hussein should be tried by an international tribunal for his crimes against American and other allied prisoners of war; and

(3) under no circumstances should the nations allied against Iraq agree to an arrangement whereby Saddam Hussein would resign as president of Iraq in exchange for his not being prosecuted for war crimes against American and other allied military personnel.

## MOISES MALDONADO, WORKED FOR HISPANICS' CIVIL RIGHTS

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, one of the finest members of my district passed away. He was a leader proud of his Puerto Rican background who did so much for the Hispanic people and indeed all people in Cleveland, OH. I was pleased to serve with Moises on various community boards. He was my neighbor and friend. It is not only a personal loss to me, but to members of my community. The following is the eulogy which appeared in the Plain Dealer:

[From the Cleveland (OH) Plain Dealer, Jan. 23, 1991]

## MOISES MALDONADO, WORKED FOR HISPANICS' CIVIL RIGHTS

Moises Maldonado was a longtime worker for the civil rights of Hispanics in Cleveland. He registered voters and was active in the fight against discrimination.

Mr. Maldonado, 69, suffered a heart attack and died Monday while playing dominoes at the home of friends.

He came here from Utuado, Puerto Rico, in 1951 and worked in a factory and as a truck driver.

He told friends that he was frustrated by the barriers that Puerto Rican-Americans faced in Cleveland. He became an active volunteer in civic affairs and helped found several organizations. He was a four-term president of the Spanish American Committee, the first president of the Puerto Rican Friendly Day Committee, chairman of the Puerto Rican Democratic Caucus and an elder of the First Hispanic United Methodist Church.

Mr. Maldonado was a Democratic precinct committeeman and an unsuccessful candidate for City Council from old Ward 8 in 1973. Politicians sought his endorsement because of the credibility it carried in the Hispanic community. He was informally called the "Mayor of Chatham Ave.," the near West Side street where he lived for 34 years.

He worked for a time in the Cleveland Office of Consumer Affairs and resumed full-time volunteer activities after he retired in 1983. Mr. Maldonado was a board member of the Hispanic Senior Center and the May Dugan Multi-Service Center. The Ohio Commission on Spanish Speaking Affairs gave him an award in 1985 for outstanding service to the Ohio Hispanic community.

Mr. Maldonado is survived by his wife, Virginia; daughters Doris McCartney of Morrisville, Pa., Carmen N. Rodriguez of Shelfield Lake and Marian Pagan of Chicago; sons, Rafael of Tucson, Ariz., Henry of Shelburne, Ontario, Angel L. of Cleveland and Moises Jr. of New Philadelphia; his mother and stepfather, Maria and Maximo Rosado; 17 grandchildren; and seven great-grandchildren.

Services will be at 11 a.m. Friday at the First Hispanic United Methodist Church, 1965 W. 44th St.

# PUT OIL COMPANY WINDFALL PROFITS TO WORK FOR U.S. TAXPAYERS

**HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, in the second half of 1990 two dramatic events occurred: Iraq invaded Kuwait and the multinational oil companies invaded the pockets of American consumers.

Before Iraq invaded Kuwait the average price of a barrel of oil in 1990 was only \$16. After the invasion the average price in the last quarter of 1990 rose to \$29.

American consumers are all too well aware that the multinational oil companies wasted no time raising the price at the pump. The upward ratchet began before the dust in the desert had time to settle.

The multinational oil companies have just begun releasing their fourth quarter 1990 profit figures. It should not come as a surprise that their profits have risen faster than a Patriot missile.

In the last several days alone, Amoco announced a 69 percent increase in its profits, while Mobil announced a 46 percent increase. Each company made more than a half a billion dollars in one quarter alone. The Washington Post quotes oil industry analysts as estimating that average industry profits will increase 70 percent in just one 3-month period.

These prices and profits are not the result of brilliant investment decisions by the multinational oil companies or any major investments in new facilities, equipment or exploration. They are a result of Saddam Hussein's brutal invasion of Kuwait.

Should we allow the multinational oil companies to profiteer on the misery of others?

Should we allow them to enrich themselves at a time when our Nation is struggling through a recession?

Should we allow them to reap this windfall when millions of workers are unemployed and senior citizens on fixed incomes are striving to cope with double digit increases in their heating and gasoline bills?

I do not believe we should allow such unwarranted profiteering and consequently I have introduced H.R. 460, legislation to impose a standby windfall profits tax on oil whenever the price of oil rises above certain benchmark levels.

My bill is carefully structured to allow the oil companies reasonable—some would even say generous—profits, to differentiate between new oil and old oil—to encourage the develop-

ment of new domestic wells—to differentiate between the major multinational oil companies and the small independent companies, and to differentiate between oil that is easy and inexpensive to extract from the ground, and oil which is more difficult and expensive to obtain.

If prices stay low the windfall profit tax will not impose any burden on the oil companies. If prices resume their upward spiral, the windfall profits tax will bring in billions for American taxpayers.

H.R. 460 is based on the original windfall profit tax enacted in response to the first Arab oil embargo, a tax which returned more than \$80 billion in unjustified and unearned profits to U.S. taxpayers. The original tax was repealed in the late 1980's when we allowed ourselves to be lulled into a false sense of complacency.

By building on the original windfall profit tax, H.R. 460 utilizes the well established definitions of various types of oil, the size of major versus independent oil companies, and methods for determining base prices. The battles over these issues and definitions will not have to be fought out again.

I would like to share with my colleagues a summary of H.R. 460 and an explanation of how it operates:

**Benefits:** A Windfall Profits Tax raises substantial revenues without imposing any additional burden on average taxpayers. It uses definitions and mechanisms from prior law which are well understood, easy to implement, and above all, fair. It turns adversity into an asset.

**Revenues:** More than \$15 billion a year would be raised by a Windfall Profits tax assuming an oil price of \$30/barrel and thus a windfall of \$8.50/barrel and a tax rate of 60 percent of the windfall (the midpoint between the rates on major oil companies and independents). Between 1980 and 1988 (when the original Windfall Profits Tax was repealed) it raised \$80 billion, with a high of more than \$22 billion in 1982. This is enough to pay for the entire savings and loan clean-up in less than a decade. In addition, for every dollar the price of oil rises over \$30/barrel an extra \$3 billion is generated.

**Effect on Future Oil Production and Exploration:** None since the market price of oil is still below the base price of "new" oil. In addition, even if the market price did rise above the base price, the tax rate on "new" oil is relatively low and producers would still receive more than twice as much for each barrel as they did only a few months ago, more than enough of an incentive to keep drilling.

**Impact on Oil Prices and Consumers:** None since it only taxes windfall profits and the oil companies do not have the ability to raise the price of oil above the level set by the cartel. Consumers are already paying higher prices, it is up to us to recapture part of the oil companies' windfall profits. As recent events have amply demonstrated, oil prices only ratchet up. While companies always pass increases in wholesale prices along to consumers, they rarely, if ever, pass along decreases.

**Mechanism:** The Windfall Profits Tax divides all oil into three tiers: Tier I ("old" oil), Tier II (oil from stripper wells and the Naval Petroleum Reserve) and Tier III ("new" oil and expensive to extract heavy and tertiary oil).

A tax is imposed on the difference between the actual sales price and a "base" or reasonable price established before the oil car-

tel started manipulating supplies and prices. Tier I has the lowest "base" price, while Tier III has the highest base price. Base prices are adjusted quarterly for inflation, and Tier III "new" oil receives a special adjustment 2 percent above the rate of inflation.

Tier I windfall profits are taxed at a higher rate than Tier II or Tier III windfall profits. Tier I and Tier II windfall profits of small independent producers are also taxed at a lower rate than the windfall profits of major multinational oil companies.

	Estimated Sept. 19, 1990 base price	Tax rate for—	
		Major producers (percent)	Independent producers (percent)
Tier I (old oil) .....	\$21.50	70.0	50.0
Tier II (stripper wells and naval petroleum reserve) ....	26.25	60.0	30.0
Tier III:			
Heavy and tertiary .....	34.50	30.0	30.0
New oil .....	34.50	22.5	22.5

*Example with oil at \$30/barrel:* Tier III (new) oil is not taxed at all because the base price is above the sales price. For Tier II oil, the windfall is \$30-\$26.25 or \$3.75/barrel, major producers pay a tax of 60 percent of that windfall (\$2.25/barrel) and independents pay a tax of 30 percent of their windfall (\$1.13/barrel). For Tier I (old) oil, the windfall is \$30-\$21.50 or \$8.50/barrel, major producers pay a tax of 70 percent of that windfall (\$5.95/barrel), and independents pay a tax of 50 percent of their windfall (\$4.25/barrel).

## MAY HIS DREAM FINALLY BECOME REALITY

**HON. NEWT GINGRICH**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, I sat in the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, joining with many in paying tribute to the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. It has been over 20 years since Dr. King shared his dream of racial equality with us. It is profoundly disturbing, however, to realize how far we still are from realizing Dr. King's dream.

I would like to share with my colleagues an editorial from the Atlanta Constitution which paints a poignant and disturbing picture of just one of the disparities affecting African-Americans. If we are to have true equality in America, we cannot continue to ignore such shocking statistics which dramatically limit the hopes and dreams of young children in America.

A child's opportunities should not be limited on the day they are born. The quality of life for African-Americans should not be worse today than it was 20 years ago. Dr. King gave millions of Americans hope for their future—and we must preserve that hope and guarantee every American a future.

I hope that as each of us takes time to pause and reflect on the legacy of Dr. King, we will realize how far away from Dr. King's dream our country truly is. It is my hope that next year when I walk up the stairs to the Ebenezer Baptist Church, I will know that Dr. King's dream is one step closer to becoming a reality.

**TOO MANY AFRICAN-AMERICANS DIE TOO SOON**

The enduring legacy of America's history of racism shows itself most clearly—and



most unfortunately—in statistics reflecting the sad state of health among African-Americans. If racial equality is ever to have any real meaning in this country, the nation must tackle the circumstances that create this dreadful disparity.

Two recent studies convey the distressing news. The National Center for Health Statistics announced this week that life expectancy for black people in the United States has dropped substantially, continuing a four-year decline. African-American babies born in 1984 could be expected to live for 69.7 years, while white babies born that year could be expected to live for 75.3 years. But, while white babies born in 1988 are expected to live for 75.6 years, black babies born last year are expected to live 69.2 years.

Another study shows that thousands of impoverished blacks die in the prime of life from illnesses that could be cured or treated by routine medical care. While the U.S. population is only about 13 percent black, blacks made up 80 percent of the premature deaths in the study by the International Journal of Epidemiology, which surveyed deaths from a dozen disorders that normally are not lethal if treated early.

African-Americans are disproportionately poor, with less access to health care. The federal government must step up efforts to provide access to those who are too poor to purchase private health insurance. Congress has made a step in the right direction by requiring Medicaid to cover all poor children through the age of 18 by the year 2001.

Some social ills that afflict African-Americans disproportionately and lessen their chances for long, healthy lives are more complicated than a simple lack of access to medical care. For example, deaths from AIDS, alcohol- and drug-related causes and homicide among blacks have risen. Those ills are all related to high rates of poverty.

If the nation is to enhance the quality of health for blacks, then, it must work to improve their overall quality of life. In the long run, that will be beneficial not only for black Americans but also for the entire country, which will enjoy the benefits of a healthier and, therefore more productive, citizenry.

#### ITALY'S PARTICIPATION IN GULF CONFLICT

**HON. DEAN A. GALLO**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my personal pride in the active participation of the nation of Italy in the multinational force currently engaged in the gulf conflict.

We have heard a great deal about the front line involvement of other nations in Operation Desert Storm.

And, we have heard the concerns being expressed in this body and elsewhere about the less than full participation by other nations with strategic interests in the gulf region.

But, the role of Italian air power and the overall support of the nation of Italy for our joint efforts also deserve a greater measure of our public appreciation than has been heretofore offered.

Because of its strategic location, Italy has been a leader among nations in the Mediterranean for centuries.

For the last half century, Italy has also been caught in the crossfire of other people's conflicts, whether in terms of active defense from internal concerns or in terms of terrorism that has external causes, but internal effects on its own people.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is appropriate today that we acknowledge the special contributions being made by the nation of Italy as part of the international coalition in the gulf region and to thank the people of Italy, as well as all of the nations taking part in Operation Desert Storm, for their efforts.

#### SUPPORT FOR ARAB-AMERICAN COMMUNITY

**HON. DALE E. KILDEE**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to express my concern regarding the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the Arab-American community in Michigan and around the country. While I understand and support the FBI's efforts to deter and prevent any terrorist activity in the United States, I object to any shotgun investigative approach to this sensitive issue. By interviewing such a broad range of Arab-American community and business leaders to determine their knowledge of any potential terrorist activities in the United States, the FBI could not but help cast aspersions on all 2½ million Arab-Americans and heighten fears within the Arab-American community of possible reprisals against members of their community.

In my congressional district, Arab-Americans have been a vibrant part of our society since before the turn of the century. Today, they count among their members some of our community's most successful businesspeople; our foremost attorneys, doctors, professors, teachers; and our most generous philanthropists. Our community has indeed been greatly enriched by the presence of Arab-Americans.

I would also like to share with my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives editorials on this issue from the Washington Post and the Detroit Free Press. I have also included statements from the American Arab Heritage Council of Flint, MI, and the Flint Jewish Federation. I am particularly pleased that on this important issue of civil rights of minorities in the United States, the Flint community stands united and steadfast in the defense of the full constitutional rights of all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the difficulty of the FBI's task to fight terrorism in a democracy such as we have here in the United States. However, the foundation of our democracy is our respect for and strict enforcement of our civil rights as provided in the American Constitution. As the Post editorial states, "Arab-Americans have the right to be accepted and treated as individuals, and the Government has a constitutional duty to observe and protect that right." I strongly urge FBI Director William Sessions and his agents carry out their tasks with the utmost care and sensitivity to the constitutional rights of all Americans.

[From the Washington Post, Jan. 16, 1991]

#### SINGLING OUT ARAB AMERICANS

The Gulf crisis has raised the threat of terrorism—instigated by Saddam Hussein and directed against American targets both abroad and in this country. Hence, the increased security at federal buildings and airports, and the decision of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to photograph and fingerprint visitors holding Iraqi and Kuwaiti passports. These have been telling signs of a nation assuming a wartime footing. Given the pronouncements out of Baghdad, these countermeasures are inconvenient but necessary security precautions against possible terrorist attacks.

Yet it is exactly at times such as these that government must take care not to circumscribe the rights and freedom of its citizens. Regrettably, that may have happened last week during the course of a special Federal Bureau of Investigation program focused on Arab Americans.

FBI agents contacted more than 200 Arab-American business and community leaders across the country, ostensibly to inform them of the bureau's intention to protect them against any backlash from the Persian Gulf crisis. Investigation and prosecuting hate crimes and ethnically motivated violence spawned by Middle East turbulence is a legitimate job of federal law enforcement officials, so that aspect of the bureau's initiative was welcomed by Arab Americans. But FBI agents also used the occasion to gather intelligence about possible terrorist threats. This is where the FBI quickly wore out its welcome.

Organizations representing Arab Americans contend that agents asked citizens about their political beliefs, their attitudes toward the Persian Gulf crisis, Saddam Hussein and their knowledge or suspicions about possible terrorism. Deputy Attorney General William P. Barr denies any FBI intention to intimidate Arab Americans, as some community leaders fear. "At the same time," he says, "in the light of the terrorist threats . . . it is only prudent to solicit information about potential terrorist activity and to request the future assistance of these individuals."

But why does the government presume that Americans of Arab descent should know about "potential terrorist activity" or that this group of Americans is any more knowledgeable about such activity than any other? FBI spokesman Thomas F. Jones says it's because the bureau is aware of a number of terrorist organizations in the United States that "consist of people of Middle East descent" and that the "possibility exists that [terrorists] are living in Arab-American communities." In that way, he said, Arab Americans "could come into possession of information on potential terrorist acts."

It is a perilously flimsy rationale. It leaves the U.S. government wide open to the accusation that it is dividing Americans by ethnic background and singling out one group as a suspect class. If that were true, the government's conduct would clearly be constitutionally offensive and morally repugnant. To imply that Arab Americans—some of whom are members of families that have been in this country since the turn of the century—may have a special link to terrorists is both insidious and harmful. The government cannot go around making judgments and presumptions about citizens on the basis of their descent.

Like all Americans, Arab Americans have the right to be accepted and treated as individuals, and the government has a constitu-

tional duty to observe and protect that right. Neither should the government invade the privacy or trample the dignity of one class of citizens. What is being seen now recalls the negative stereotyping that served as a basis for the shameful treatment of Americans of Japanese ancestry during World War II. Such stereotyping, with all its ugly and unfair implications, should not be allowed to take hold.

[From the Detroit Free Press, Jan. 10, 1991]  
Crisis Is No Excuse for Arab Harassment

With an Iraqi war looming, it is only proper for the FBI in metropolitan Detroit, the home of one of the largest Arab populations outside the Middle East, to put its ear to the ground. It is conceivable that some terrorist organization might try some mischief in U.S. territory. Such threats have been made, and they cannot be ignored by the agency that is in charge of counterespionage and anti-terrorist activities inside the United States.

What the FBI does not have a mandate to do, though, is to launch a campaign of harassment and intimidation against a whole group of metro Detroit residents only because of their ethnic origin. Unfortunately, this is what the local FBI office seems to be doing.

Hal Helterhoff, the agent in charge of the Michigan FBI office, announced a program Monday of questioning members of the Arab community in order to solicit "their cooperation in assessing the potential for terrorism." Far from making everyone feel more secure, Mr. Helterhoff's action raises several disturbing questions.

If confidential information is really what the agency is after, why the hype? Does the FBI truly believe that the best way to secure cooperation from a tightly knit community in East Dearborn is to single it out and anger and frighten it by spreading suspicion about it? And what about the civil rights of Arab Americans?

The FBI must—especially in times such as these—develop sources, investigate clues and plan for all sorts of contingencies, including terrorist attacks. The agency is paid to be a little paranoid about Americans' safety. But fanning paranoia about Arabs and Arab Americans is disgraceful and counterproductive, and must end immediately.

[Press release from the American Arab Heritage Council]

FLINT, MI, January 15, 1991.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has again been guilty of invidious discrimination against Americans of Arabic origin.

In previous years they conducted "Operation Boulder" in which they singled out Arab Americans for disgraceful investigation methods. The plan was cut short by litigation instituted against them by one of their victims. Later they instituted Arab scam, "Abscam" in which agents disguised as phony wealthy "Arabs" attempted to bribe selected U.S. Congressmen.

Apparently not having learned anything from those experiences, the FBI has recently announced its intention to interview leaders of the Arab American Community for information concerning possible acts of terrorism in this country. The plan implies that Arab Americans are somehow involved in acts of terrorism. No ethnic group in America has a better record of patriotism and fidelity to this country than do Arab Americans.

Negative stereotyping of Arab Americans by our own government is at best reprehensible. It is reminiscent of the World War II

imprisonment of Japanese Americans whose loyalty should never have been questioned.

Arab Americans throughout the country have been victims of racially inspired attacks by psycho patriots. The actions of the FBI encourage such anti Arab American attitudes. Judge Newblatt imposed sentence of imprisonment upon a person convicted of harassment of Arab Americans in the Flint area. In doing so he made it clear to that person that what he had done was not an act of patriotism but was contrary to everything that this country stands for as a free and pluralistic society.

Our stand against such discrimination serves every minority that is a potential victim.

Arab Americans note their appreciation to the Flint Jewish Federation for their resolution expressing condemnation of racially inspired anti Arab American attacks and the negative impact of recent government activity.

ANTHONY J. MANSOUR,  
Chairman, AAHC.

FLINT, MI, January 14, 1991.

[Press release from the Flint Jewish Federation]

The Jewish Community Relations Council of Flint (JCRC), speaking on behalf of the Flint Jewish Federation, the umbrella organization for the organized Jewish Community of Flint today adopted a statement condemning the recent attacks on Arab Americans in a number of cities in the United States. In addition to these concerns, the JCRC expressed concerns relating to any open ended government plan aimed at leaders of any specific ethnic community. In this case the American-Arabic community that may have a negative impact on the greater community's perception of Arab Americans. Rather, the JCRC call upon "the appropriate agencies of government to protect the rights and safety of Arab Americans, and to prosecute and punish those who have acted criminally against them."

The full text of the JCRC statement follows:

"The JCRC of Flint condemns recent nation-wide attacks, both verbal and physical, on Arab Americans. The democratic and cultural pluralism inherent in American society is center to the security and well being of all groups and individuals comprising the population of our country. Strong feelings developed by the current situation in the Persian Gulf cannot be allowed to serve as the source of hostile feelings that might lead to the hostile actions aimed at Americans of the Arab descent.

We are concerned that an open ended government plan to interview leaders of the American Arab community may have a negative impact on the greater community's perception of Arab Americans. The constitutional protections that guarantee the security of all minorities are best protected and furthered in an atmosphere of open discussion, free expression and absence of bias and bigotry. All manifestations of bigotry and bias are unacceptable and group stereotypes must be rejected and repudiated.

The JCRC further calls upon the appropriate agencies of government to protect the rights and safety of Arab Americans and to prosecute and punish those who have acted criminally in that regard. Furthermore, the JCRC urges all members of our community to exercise sensitivity toward our Arab-

American neighbors during this difficult and painful period for our country."

DAVID NUSSBAUM,  
Executive Director.

## A TRIBUTE TO ROSCOE R. NIX

### HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Mr. Roscoe R. Nix on the occasion of his retirement after 10 years of invaluable service as president of the Montgomery County, MD, branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People [NAACP]. His tenure as president is characterized by growth in membership, outreach programs, and community involvement. He will be honored at a gala thank you dinner on January 26, 1991.

Roscoe R. Nix has distinguished himself with a long and impressive record of advocacy for human rights and social justice. In less than a year as executive director of the Maryland Human Rights Commission, he strengthened and rebuilt what had previously been an inefficient agency, establishing a rapport with the State's black communities and boosting the agency's reputation and morale. As a civil rights worker, he picketed segregated restaurants in Silver Spring, MD, and lobbied for fair housing to correct the discriminatory practices of landlords in Montgomery County. During his administration at the NAACP, he initiated studies of the negative impact of the U.S. trade imbalance on black employment and of the declining enrollment and graduation rates of black males in Maryland institutions of higher education.

Scholarship always has been high on his agenda, for this magna cum laude graduate of Howard University has been an outspoken champion of excellent and equitable education for minorities in Montgomery County. In 1974, he became the lone black elected member of the county school board, and in 1983, he was an integral part of the creation of the Saturday school, a program in which black students receive tutoring and counseling in order to improve their grades and attitudes toward education.

Roscoe R. Nix is an individualist, Mr. Speaker. He is a man who believes in equal opportunity for all men and women, and he upholds the virtues of thrift and hard work as the best means to achieve economic independence and social equality. Throughout his life, he has dared to challenge injustice, and his tireless work to improve the quality of life for black Americans, has benefited all Americans. I am proud that he resides in the district that I represent in Congress, and I am honored to add my voice to the praises of friends, colleagues, and family who gather to salute him.



IN SUPPORT OF UKRAINIAN  
INDEPENDENCE DAY**HON. FRANK R. WOLF**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, on January 22, 1918, the leaders of the independent Ukrainian National Republic completed a document known as the "Fourth Universal," proclaiming the Ukraine's independence from Russia. Today is the 73d anniversary of this event.

One year later, the Western Ukrainian Republic—made up of territories which were formerly part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire—united with the eastern Ukraine to form the Ukrainian National Republic with a population of over 35 million people. Unfortunately, the life of this independent state was brief, as the Russian armies, under the command of Lenin, took control of the Ukraine and forced it to become part of the Soviet Union in 1922.

What we have seen over the past year, however, is that this union is not as united as we had been led to believe. During 1988 and 1989, when Mikhail Gorbachev was fulfilling his promises of allowing greater political freedom, we saw throughout the Soviet Union that many of the republics in fact want to be completely free of Moscow's domination.

Unfortunately, we have learned this month that President Gorbachev has no intention of allowing those republics to choose their own fate. Instead, he has resorted to brutal, Stalinist tactics to crush the Baltic independence movements under the heel of army boots and tank treads.

Although the Ukraine has not suffered to this extent—at least not yet—some of the leaders of that region's independence movement have been arrested and scheduled for trial based on trumped-up charges. Such arrests are obviously designed to intimidate the independence movement in the Ukraine before it becomes necessary to use force.

I hope my colleagues in the House will monitor the situation in the Baltics and the Ukraine very carefully. We do not want to be condemned by history as men and women who did not speak out for those being oppressed by the Soviet regime. We have and must continue to be the voices in support of freedom not only here, but also abroad.

THE CRISIS IN THE BALTIC  
STATES**HON. SUSAN MOLINARI**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, Saddam Hussein's actions in the Persian Gulf and last weekend's crackdown by the Soviet Government on Latvia and Lithuania, have struck a nerve in the free world and reminded us of the costs that too often comes with gaining and maintaining one's freedom.

In the past few years, the movement toward political pluralism by the Soviet Union led many of us to believe that we were truly on

the verge of glasnost. But in 1 week, the actions taken by the Soviet Army, with the tacit approval by Moscow, against these peaceful Baltic republics have once again jeopardized East-West relations.

Latvian filmmaker Andris Slapins was shot in the head while he simply pointed a camera to document this story and report it to the rest of the world. Slapins posed no threat to the oncoming troops, but he was shot in cold blood, murdered for showing the world the pain and atrocities of the Latvian people.

Mr. Gorbachev's campaign of perestroika and glasnost was praised worldwide. His efforts to remedy the inadequacies of the Communist government, including his decision to retrieve his troops from Afghanistan and Europe, did not go unnoticed. The Norwegian Nobel Committee recognized these efforts and bestowed to him the 1990 Peace Prize.

But was this effort first a campaign and the words perestroika and glasnost merely slogans? Now that the Soviet Union has an opportunity to demonstrate its resolve and true motives, they are retreating from the ideals of democracy and returning to the iron fist of communism. I support this resolution which calls on President Gorbachev to cease immediately the use of force against the people of these democratically-elected governments, and I urge the President to consider not attending next month's summit scheduled in Moscow.

Mr. Speaker, I must encourage my colleagues to remember that we must judge the Soviet Union not just by the good words or even by the seemingly good deeds of the moment. Even as Gorbachev has shown a friendly face toward the West in the past, the Soviet Government continues to repress its own people. We must maintain our commitment to the universal nature of our Bill of Rights.

TRIBUTE TO BATTERY E, 2D  
BATTALION, 14TH MARINES**HON. GEORGE E. SANGMEISTER**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. SANGMEISTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the men of Battery E, 2d Battalion, 14th Marines, a Reserve unit that early tomorrow will ship out from Joliet, IL, to Camp Pendleton, CA, and then perhaps on to the Persian Gulf.

These brave soldiers, many of whom are my constituents, have been suddenly uprooted from their jobs, from their friends, and from their loved ones in answer to their Nation's call. Despite the prospect of months away from their homes and, yes, the possible rigors of battle, these marines have fulfilled their duty without complaint.

Tonight, the people of my district and surrounding areas will bid farewell to the members of this detachment with a sendoff rally at Joliet West High School. This rally will include marching bands, color guards, and all the honors this unit so richly deserves. Because of our pressing business here, I will not be able to personally wish these brave men well upon their departure. However, I know the people of

my district will more than make up for my absence with their enthusiastic show of support.

I hope that after the bands stop playing and the colors are lowered tonight we will not forget the sacrifices of these marines and the hundreds of thousands of other service men and women who are in the Persian Gulf or who may soon be there in service to their fellow citizens. Let us keep these courageous Americans and their families in our thoughts and prayers and let us hope they will soon return to the place they call home.

A CLOSE LOOK AT BILINGUAL  
EDUCATION**HON. BILL EMERSON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, bilingual education is, in theory, a good thing. It can prove to be a useful tool to help every student in America learn English and thus become equipped to fully partake in American culture, commerce, and politics—all of which are conducted primarily in English.

Bilingual education has, unfortunately, failed to live up to its potential. It has failed our society at large, and it has failed those students who relied on their public education in America to teach them to become part of a larger society. I urge my colleagues in the Congress to take a close look at the successes and failures of bilingual education in the coming months. The following excerpt from professional educator and recent gubernatorial candidate John Silber's book, "Straight Shooting," offers a unique perspective on the issue.

I would call attention to the fact that Mr. Silber strongly supports more and better teaching of foreign languages, as do I and many other advocates of official English. As he states:

[D]eveloping America as a multilingual country in no way requires depriving it of a national language; in European countries, the possession of a national language goes hand in hand with a high degree of multilingualism.

There is no reason why America should not be able to make the same boast.

STRAIGHT SHOOTING—WHAT'S WRONG WITH  
AMERICA AND HOW TO FIX IT  
(By John Silber)

Bilingual education also poses problems. At stake are the futures of hundreds of thousands of children whose native language is not English. Our national cultural heritage is likewise at stake.

The motive behind bilingual education is praiseworthy. We are properly concerned to educate all children no matter what their native language. But our approach has been seriously confused, and one of the casualties of this confusion is the failure to bring all children to a level of competence in English.

School systems spend huge amounts of money—some of it from their own budgets, much of it from the federal budget—on bilingual education. A great deal of this money is wasted in scattered programs that have no common goal and produce unsatisfactory results.

Bilingual education can have only one valid goal: the achievement of genuine com-

petency in reading, writing, hearing, and speaking the English language. Thus it is not, strictly speaking, bilingual education. It is the education of non-English-speaking children in the language of their country.

Parents understand this. Many Chinese and Vietnamese families in particular want no part of today's misdirected bilingual education programs. They put their children into English-speaking classrooms so that they can become fluent in English as quickly as possible and eventually graduate at the top of their class from West Point, or achieve goals equally as distinguished. This is not because they are anxious to leave their cultural heritage behind, or because they are ashamed of their background. They remain very aware of their cultural heritage, more so than many other ethnic groups, but they recognize that their ability to compete and thrive in America will be greatly enhanced by learning English.

Of course, this awareness is not confined to the Chinese and Vietnamese. Concerned parents from all ethnic groups realize that it is essential for their children to grow up speaking English.

The most succinct and telling statement I have heard on the subject came from Ernesto Ortiz, a foreman on a south Texas ranch, who said: "My children learn Spanish in school so they can grow up to be busboys and waiters. I teach them English at home so they can grow up to be doctors and lawyers."

Wave on wave of immigrant groups followed the example provided by the English-speaking Irish, who learned how to make the American system work for them. Germans, Italians, Jews, and other groups, emulating the success of the Irish, realized that they had to learn the language and enter the political stream. The result was the melting pot.

In recent years it has, unfortunately, become fashionable to question the validity of the melting pot and to encourage groups of what Theodore Roosevelt called "hyphenated Americans," who perpetuate their ethnic particularism at the expense of their integration into American society.

In arguing that all citizens should be Americans, I would not deny ethnic groups their right to preserve their language and heritage. To the contrary, ethnic groups should be encouraged to maintain their languages and customs. We should not deny any ethnic group its identity or its children the opportunity to speak their native language. The perpetuation of linguistic identity by ethnic groups that preserve their native language in newspapers, church services, festivals, and businesses adds strength and vitality to the United States and preserves the pluralism out of which our national unity is forged.

But we must not ignore the need for a common language on which our national unity depends. The citizens of the Roman Empire spoke many diverse tongues, but Latin was the official language, the language of law, commerce, and government. A German or Briton who came to Rome asserted his citizenship by being able to say *civis romanus sum* (I am a Roman citizen). Roman society never considered it necessary or desirable to provide him with German or Celtic legal, educational, or political institutions. And we should not forget that when Greek became the official language of its eastern provinces, the Roman Empire split in two.

Except for Switzerland, no country has ever prospered with more than one official language. And even Switzerland must promulgate its laws in Latin, so that there is a

single authoritative text should linguistic push come to linguistic shove. The country is known in its various regions as *Suisse*, *Schweiz*, *Svizzera*, and *Svizra*, but officially it is named in Latin: *Confoederatio Helvetica*.

The citizens of India speak diverse tongues, but Hindi and English are, like Latin, official languages. And it is worth noting that Hindi's position in this regard is more theoretical than practical. Pandit Nehru, on whom the successful negotiation of Britain's withdrawal depended, did not learn Hindi until he entered politics; he had grown up speaking only English. India is unified by the language of the conqueror. The Tamils of southeast India, for example, find English acceptable as an official language, while objecting to Hindi. There is in fact, no realistic foundation for the preservation of India's unity apart from reliance on the English language. The very independence of India depended on English, for the national groups that drove the English from power had no common language but English. And they used English in planning and achieving their liberation. For so vast and diverse a nation, India enjoys a considerable measure of cohesion, but the Indian Empire of Queen Victoria has already split into three nations, and had it entirely lacked a common language, it would almost certainly have fragmented further.

With these examples in mind, no one can contemplate with equanimity the loss of a national language in a democracy spread over half a continent.

The bilingual movement in America, as presently misdirected, would, if successful, establish the United States as a multilingual nation deprived of a national language—a Babel brought up to date. Until fairly recently, the United States was unique in the world as a very large nation covering a great land mass that maintained a single national language with dialects that are easily mutually intelligible. Our comparative peace and our single language are almost certainly related; unlike Canada, Belgium, and other nations with explosive linguistic problems the United States has been able to sustain, along with freedom, a diverse culture within the context of one official language.

Bilingual ballots strike at this notion of a national language by assuming that it is possible to be a citizen without being able to read the national language as long as one is literate in the language of one's ethnic group. This argument cannot be founded on any theory of right, for if that were the case, each citizen would have the right to have a ballot printed in whatever language he was reared, no matter how obscure it might be, no matter how many ballots had to be printed. If we make no pretense of providing ballots in the more than 100 separate languages of American Indians, how then do persons who come to this country after English was well-established as our national language acquire this right?

In practice, we exempt only one large group of citizens—Hispanic Americans—from a requirement that has hitherto been expected of all citizens: the acquisition of some competence in the national language. This is to reduce the standards of performance expected of a citizen to a derisive level. It is also to patronize Hispanic culture by implying that it, unlike Polish culture, for example, cannot survive in a predominantly English-speaking country.

Special pleading for Spanish also has racist overtones, suggesting that Spanish-speaking American citizens cannot be expected to at-

tain the same level of competence acquired by immigrants from Germany, Italy, Poland, Greece, Russia, and many other countries, and until recently by all Spanish-speaking citizens as well.

A similar question arises with regard to the various dialects of English. Recall, for instance, the movement in the 1960s maintaining that students who grow up speaking black English or other dialectal variants of English should not be required to learn standard English, and that to require them to do so was racist.

Nothing could be further from racism than requiring students from the ghetto to learn standard English. This is to treat them as the equals of the great majority of students.

My own experience is perhaps instructive. Like all native Texans, I had to learn English as a foreign language when I started school. Later, as an instructor at Yale, I insisted on standard English from all my students. I did not exempt recent immigrants to Connecticut from Lithuania, Atlanta, or Pearsall, Texas. They neither spoke nor wrote standard English at the beginning of their freshman year, but all them ignorant boys done right good by the time they wuz thew. Later, as a professor in Texas, it never occurred to me to exempt any student, white, black, or Hispanic, from the requirement of standard English.

The teacher who condones the substitution of ghetto English for standard educated English, expecting less of black students than of whites, is a racist. Such condescension can have a good result in neither the short nor the long term. It is especially disturbing to hear a minority student arguing for his exemption from standard English, since by doing so he greatly weakens his ability to oppose racism. He cannot plausibly use his race or ethnicity as a basis for claiming supposed privileges and exemptions from standards without provoking others to use the same basis for denying him genuine rights.

Unfortunately, the United States Congress is deeply confused about the goal of bilingual education; and since Congress provides much of the funding for bilingual programs, the confusion is promulgated and replicated throughout the land. The current law governing bilingual education, as well as Senate and House bills under consideration, all contain the following policy clause: "A primary means by which a child learns is through the use of such child's native language and cultural heritage." This seemingly benevolent statement contains a receipt for disaster, and one of its main ingredients is ignorance of how language acquisition really works. Once we accept that the primary means by which a child in the United States learns is through his native language rather than English, and that a school should try to teach him through his native language rather than English, and that it is the school's responsibility to preserve the child's native cultural heritage in his native language, we have taken on a task that is both practically and financially impossible.

In my home state of Massachusetts there is a perfect test case that demonstrates this impossibility. In Massachusetts, every public school is governed by the Transitional Bilingual Education Law. And because the task set by the law is impossible, and so must be reduced in some way, the Commonwealth has resorted to magic. But rather than use a wand, or investigate the astrological signs of non-English-speaking residents, the Commonwealth uses the much more respected and up-to-date magic of numerology. Massachusetts bilingual numerology is based on



the magic number twenty. If fewer than twenty students speak the same foreign language and have limited ability in English, they have no rights; but when twenty such students come forward the school board must provide a program of transitional bilingual education. This means—and the schools have no choice—that all required courses must initially be taught in the students' native language, rather than putting all students into one basic program where they would learn English and go on from there to learn other subjects as quickly as possible.

This Massachusetts law is misnamed. It is called the Transitional Bilingual Education Law, but for a great many children who begin with classes taught in their native language, there is no transition. The Commonwealth ought to indicate more accurately the effect on these children and call the law the Bilingual Dropout Encouragement Law.

To the extent that a child can function by working in his native language, he will, of course, do so; to the extent that he can get along without learning English, he will. And this is why, jeopardizing their futures, many children stay in bilingual programs year after year—up to five or six years—and then, finding that they are unable to cope in English when their bilingual programs come to an end, drop out of school.

In dealing with bilingual education, Congress and state legislatures have also failed to realize that our resources are not infinite. Programs focused on teaching children in their native language, and teaching them about their native cultural heritage, face the problem of the number of languages involved. Chinese provides one example: Bilingual programs in Mandarin Chinese are based on the false assumption that all Chinese-speaking children speak Mandarin. In fact, many speak Cantonese and other quite dissimilar dialects. The native language of a Boston student may be any one of thirty, but the Boston school system offers only twenty different bilingual programs. It does not even attempt to meet the impossible standards put forth by the Commonwealth.

Clearly many school systems are going about the problem backwards, trying to feed every branch of the tree when they should be watering the roots. The resources are not available, even if it were deemed desirable to provide instruction in all the necessary languages and cultures. But school systems do have the resources to teach English to children from any linguistic background. Furthermore, as the Irish, Jews, Poles, and so many other ethnic groups in this country have amply demonstrated, we may properly and confidently leave to parents and ethnic groups the responsibility of preserving and transmitting their cultural heritage. If there is not sufficient identity to sustain the culture, the public schools are incapable of generating it.

But this in no way excuses teachers and students who fail to show respect for children from homes in which a foreign language is spoken. And we must not overlook the educational advantage that will accrue to English-speaking pupils once their foreign-language-speaking classmates have achieved proficiency in English. Those bilingual children will demonstrate to their classmates that mastery of two languages is well within the reach of the average child. Perhaps this will encourage American-born children and their parents to support vigorous programs of foreign language instruction in the primary grades, when languages can most easily be learned.

The mastery of English should primarily be the responsibility of programs in the pre-

school and primary grades. From ages three to six, children can achieve mastery of English appropriate to their age levels within a few months. Programs that focus on the first three grades would achieve the maximum results at minimum cost. Such programs would be operating wholesale, whereas now the process is retailed, with each separate group having its own set of programs at a wide variety of levels. Nor should there be any doubt about what sort of programs we should have. The goal must be to make children proficient in English—the national language of the country in which they live—in the shortest possible time.

Without a common language, there is at best a very limited common political, social, and cultural life; and there are severe economic limitations as well. How can anyone be successful in a job interview without knowledge of the language in which it is conducted? Participation in the political life of the nation is equally dependent upon a common language. Without a knowledge of English, how will those who speak only Spanish or Vietnamese choose a president? How will they be able to assess the merits of one candidate or another when all they know of them is derived from unintelligible talking faces on television? And how will individuals participate in our national life if they lack at least some acquaintance with the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and The Federalist?

Perhaps we need to ask ourselves whether we believe that there is such a thing as a United States culture, which is a prominent part of Western culture, and which should be preserved and augmented for future generations. Do we believe future generations should read the formative documents of our political culture? If the answer is yes, we should remember that all of these documents were written in English.

Our nation will be severely crippled if we do not preserve a single national language. Many of the things we hope non-English-speaking members of our society will be able to share—good education, a well-paying job, democratic government—will be denied them if we fail in the task of teaching children proficiency in their nation's language.

Bilingual education is distinct from another important issue, monoglossal Americans. If the United States is to compete effectively in the world economy, and carry on effective diplomatic relations, we need to introduce instruction in the major foreign languages that few Americans speak—in particular, Japanese, Chinese, Russian, Portuguese. This instruction should begin in the elementary grades. An effective program of bilingual education for Hispanics would ensure a large pool of Americans fluent in English and Spanish, but that would be only a start at solving the problem of what Senator Paul Simon has called "the tongue-tied American." But developing America as a multilingual country in no way requires depriving it of a national language; in European countries, the possession of a national language goes hand in hand with a high degree of multilingualism.

## IN COMMEMORATION OF UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to solemnly commemorate the Ukrainian Declaration of Independence. Seventy-three years ago, on January 22, 1918, the Ukrainian National Rada issued the Fourth Universal creating a free and independent Ukrainian National Republic. The new Ukrainian Republic guaranteed freedoms of assembly, speech, religion, the press, and protected the rights of minorities. Unfortunately, Ukrainian independence was shortlived. However, the courageous people of the Ukraine have never given up hope their land will once again be free.

Last year, on January 21, the nationalist popular movement in Ukraine [Rukh] asked the Ukrainian people to form a human chain across their country to commemorate Ukrainian Independence Day. Although the Soviet Government seemed poised to violently repress any nationalist celebration, an estimated 1 million people defiantly joined in the human chain across the Ukraine.

Mr. Speaker, unlike that joyous celebration a year ago, this year Ukrainian Independence Day comes at a time when the Ukrainian people are threatened by the brutal Soviet forces that have already terrorized the people of Lithuania and Latvia. The Kremlin's strong arm tactics toward peaceful democratic activists is nothing new to Ukrainians. Late last fall, Stepan Khmara, a member of the Ukrainian legislature and vocal leader in the effort to legalize the Greek-Catholic Church, was arrested and charged with abusing the authority of this office. Mr. Khmara remains in jail to this day even though these charges have been widely accepted as groundless.

Mr. Speaker, on this anniversary of Ukrainian Independence Day, I want to voice my support for the brave people of the Ukraine. Although our national attention is now focused on the war in the Persian Gulf, we cannot ignore the tragedy taking place in the Baltic States and across the Soviet Union. If we let the recent brutality of the Soviet forces in Lithuania and Latvia go unpunished, we can expect the Kremlin's crackdown to continue. In that regard, I am proud to have been an original cosponsor of House Resolution 40, the resolution strongly condemning the Soviet crackdown in Lithuania which passed the House earlier today. While this resolution was a good start, we in the Congress need to continue to speak out against the ongoing violent repression in the Soviet Union, so that next year the peoples movement in the Ukraine is able to celebrate Ukrainian Independence Day without fear.

## THE 1991 TZEDEK AWARD

## HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Barbara Corday, Rabbi Allen Freehling, and Carol Sobel, who will receive the American Jewish Congress' 1991 Tzedek Award tonight.

Founded in 1917, the American Jewish Congress is dedicated to advancing the principles of justice, equal opportunity, civil rights and civil liberties. The award is given to those individuals who have demonstrated an exceptional commitment to the values of the organization. The three recipients of this year's award are outstanding selections. The lives of each demonstrate a long-term commitment to the pursuit of justice.

Barbara Corday is the former executive vice president of Primetime Programs for CBS Entertainment and co-creator of the Emmy Award-winning series *Cagney and Lacey*. As a leader in the entertainment industry, she has been a leading advocate for greater representation of women and minorities in television. In addition, she is a founding member of the Hollywood Women's political Committee and serves on the board of the ACLU Foundation of Southern California.

Rabbi Allen Freehling is Senior Rabbi at University Synagogue. He has brought his vision to members of his congregation and the larger southern California community. He has been a courageous leader in the fight for justice in many areas, including as a former president of the American Jewish Congress, Pacific Southwest Region, as the founding chair of the Los Angeles County Commission on AIDS, as a member of the Commission to Draft an Ethics Code for Los Angeles City Government, and as a former president of the Board of Rabbis of Southern California.

As senior staff counsel for the ACLU Foundation of Southern California, Barbara Sobel has been a leading advocate for women's rights. She was the chair of the Southern California Pro-Choice Coalition, and she has litigated a wide variety of reproductive rights cases, including the landmark legal challenge to Operation Rescue's health clinic blockade tactics. Since 1985, she also has been engaged in first amendment litigation as the ACLU's Church/State lawyer, and has worked closely with the American Jewish Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating the three recipients of this year's Tzedek Awards. Each has dedicated his or her life to the pursuit of justice, and has made exceptional contributions to the effort to protect civil liberties.

## DOROTHY PERRY: HELPING THE CHILDREN

## HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, because children are our most precious re-

source, Dorothy Perry of the James E. Scott community in Miami is surely one of the wealthiest people in town.

Dorothy Perry is one of a special group of caring, committed people who see a need and take it upon themselves to do something about it. Concerned that the young people in her area lacked the role models, knowledge, and motivation to reach their fullest potentials, Ms. Perry started taking in neighborhood children after school and occupying their otherwise idle time with positive, constructive educational, and recreational activities—everything from art and cooking lessons to Bible study and health care. Over 50 children and young adults, ages 4 to 17, visit her each day. For her determination and hard work, Dorothy Perry was recently honored by President Bush.

Mr. Speaker, people like Dorothy Perry make our community strong and vibrant. I know my colleagues join with me in congratulating her for a job well done.

## A BILL TO CORRECT A SMALL INEQUITY IN THE CALL UP OF RETIRED MILITARY PERSONNEL

## HON. JOHN M. SPRATT, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, Desert Shield and Desert Storm are the first real tests of the total force concept which Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird laid out in 1970.

As operations in the Persian Gulf continue, we will be learning lessons—some small, some large—about the effectiveness of the total force policy. After Desert Storm operations are over, Reserve and Guard units are likely to play a larger role in our Armed Forces as the size of the active forces is reduced to adjust to the new world order.

The bill I am introducing today will correct a small inequity in the call up of retired military personnel. These men and women have served their Nation for more than 20 years, but are being recalled because their talents are critically needed. They are being recalled from their families, and from their businesses and professions, and at the very least, they deserve to be recalled at the highest rank they attained while on active duty. Unfortunately, if a service member did not serve 3 years in rank before retiring, he—or she—will be recalled at the retirement rank at which he retired, one grade below the active service status he attained.

This inequity came to my attention when I was contacted by a service member who had retired after 20 years of service and had just been recalled. Before retirement, he had served his country as a medical doctor, attaining and holding the grade of full colonel for 2 years and 8 months. To serve his country he has given up his medical practice and left behind family and friends. But he was recalled to serve in the rank of lieutenant colonel. We owe it to him and others like him to ensure that their skills are properly rewarded through recognition of their achievements while on active service. This bill will not affect a great

multitude of recalled retirees, nor will it be expensive, but it is needed in order to ensure recognition of achievement and appreciation of the talents that these military members bring to service of their country.

## CONDEMNING SOVIET ACTIONS IN THE BALTIC STATES

## HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, today we voted on a resolution, introduced by the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, that condemned the recent brutal violence by the Soviet Union in the Baltic States. I heartily endorse that resolution and supported it with my vote; I only regret that it was not more strongly worded.

As the world's attention has been riveted on the Middle East and the depredations of Saddam Hussein, it appears that the Soviet military has taken the opportunity to reimpose brutal control of both Lithuania and Latvia. Fourteen known deaths and 140 injuries have been recorded in Lithuania alone.

I find this reversal of earlier promising reforms by the Soviets to be deeply disturbing and strange behavior indeed by a nation whose President, Mikhail Gorbachev, so recently won the Nobel Peace Prize.

I am likewise encouraged that President Bush quickly condemned these actions by the Soviets, and I strongly urge him to take this matter up with the Soviets at the earliest opportunity. We must demand an explanation for this military crackdown and we must have it soon.

Mr. Speaker, I am not one to tread lightly in realms of foreign affairs as I believe that the establishment and implementation of foreign policy is largely the province of the President of the United States. However, I believe that statements such as this one can serve to communicate the depth of outrage in the Congress today—more so, perhaps, even than the resolution just passed. I earnestly hope that the Soviets are paying attention.

The killing of unarmed civilians, the seizure and destruction of property, the suspension of rights and the revocation of guarantees of freedom of the press cannot be tolerated, and rightly should be condemned in the strongest possible terms. I don't believe the resolution passed today adequately does this, and I want to express my personal resentment at this callous blow to a new world order forming in the wake of the cold war.

The Soviet troops currently marauding in the Baltic Republics must be removed, the guns must fall silent and the killing must cease as a precondition to any and all further discussions between the United States and the Soviet Union. Furthermore, to my mind, this betrayal of reform without warning calls into question a host of United States taxpayer subsidies recently extended to the Soviet Union—at least partly as a result of many of the very reforms being rescinded by these actions.

Certainly those subsidies to be reviewed should include most-favored-nation trade sta-



tus, Export-Import Bank loans and agricultural exports. The Jackson-Vanik waiver also should be reconsidered, and the United States should renew its insistence on the legal right of Soviet citizens to emigrate, on significant reductions being made in Soviet defense spending and nuclear ballistic missile deployments, as well as eliminating Soviet economic and military support for its client states, such as Cuba.

United States taxpayers should not be asked to subsidize repression and regression, and I urge the President to make this plain to the Soviets. Mikhail Gorbachev cannot build a better future for his nation by resurrecting the failed policies of the past. Sadly, it appears that he hasn't yet learned this lesson.

## PROTECTING THE CIVIL LIBERTIES OF ARAB AMERICANS

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues from California, Mr. EDWARDS and Mr. MINETA, in criticizing the Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI] for targeting 200 Arab-American business and community leaders as possible sources of information on terrorist activity simply on the basis of their Arab ethnicity. By asking community leaders such questions as, "What are your political beliefs?", and "Do you know of any plans to destroy Federal buildings?", the FBI has gone beyond its legitimate role in gathering information about possible terrorist activities. The FBI should question only those persons whom the FBI has reason to suspect are linked to terrorist activities. The FBI's presumption that the entire Arab-American community has knowledge of terrorist activities is frighteningly similar to the suspicions cast on the Japanese-American community during World War II.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation asserts that the questioning was part of an effort to protect the Arab-American communities from anti-Arab violence and hate crimes. I am pleased that the FBI has begun to focus on efforts to solve and prevent hate crimes against the Arab-American community. Past experience has shown that anti-Arab activities often increase during periods of political tension in the Middle East. Recent news articles in the Detroit Free Press, the Washington Post, and the Wall Street Journal show that Arab-Americans in Detroit and elsewhere in the United States have become prime targets of hate-motivated threats and violence. However, by asking Arab-Americans questions about their constitutionally protected beliefs, the Bureau may have compromised its credibility with the community it is supposedly seeking to protect.

As tensions between the United States and Iraq increase, all Americans must understand that American citizens of Arab descent are not to be blamed for the conflict in the Middle East and they are not our enemies, they are simply Americans who are entitled to the same constitutional protections as other Americans.

[From the Detroit Free Press, Jan. 17, 1991]  
CHALDEANS ISSUE PLEA FOR CALM IN DETROIT—THEY SAY AMERICANS SHOULD STICK TOGETHER

(By William J. Mitchell)

Iraqi-American leaders issued a plea for calm in Detroit on Wednesday as bombs began falling in their homeland.

"This is a sad time not only for Chaldean Americans but for all of humanity," said Chaldean Federation President Sam Yono. "This is a time when all Americans should stay together rather than isolate some Americans because of their ethnic background."

Detroit is home to the nation's largest concentration of Chaldeans, Iraqi Christians who speak a form of the ancient language Aramaic rather than Arabic.

Chaldean Americans own about 2,000 markets and party stores in Detroit, and some have reported threats from Americans angry at Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein. Arab Americans from other Middle East countries also have reported threats in the Detroit area.

On Monday, the Race Relations Council of Metropolitan Detroit issued a statement urging people and government agencies to "respect the rights and dignity of our Arab community" amid the threat of war.

"Legitimate concerns about terrorism must not be used to trample the very freedoms we cherish and seek to protect," said the council, which is cochaired by former UAW President Douglas Fraser and Gerald Smith, associate program director of the Kellogg Foundation.

"The internment of Japanese Americans at the beginning of World War II serves as a sad reminder of the consequences of yielding to hysteria and paranoia," the group said.

After the attack began Wednesday night, Yono said: "I'm speechless. . . . We were optimistic that peace would prevail. We're still hoping that this is short-term, and that Saddam will realize what he's putting his country through, what he's putting the rest of the world through."

[From the Wall Street Journal, Jan. 21, 1991]  
CHALDEANS IN DETROIT ARE PRIME TARGETS OF THREATS, VIOLENCE—MANY ARAB-AMERICANS FEAR GROWING ETHNIC BACKLASH: THE NEED TO STAY ALERT

(By Bradley A. Stertz and Krystal Miller)

DEARBORN, MICH.—Fordson High School's 94-to-57 basketball victory over Southgate on Friday night didn't offer much suspense, but tension hung in the air nonetheless.

About half of Fordson's 1,600 students are Arab-Americans. Southgate High School is mostly white. After war broke out in the Persian Gulf last week, the suburban Detroit conference that includes the two schools considered canceling all athletic events for the rest of the school year for fear of ethnic violence.

On Friday, the conference decided to continue sports events. Still, Southgate didn't bring its cheerleaders to Friday's game because some parents were worried. And Dearborn police doubled the number of officers that usually monitor the doors to the gymnasium.

Those measures struck some Fordson students as outrageous. "What do they expect us to do, take hostages?" Hadar Saad, a Fordson junior, complained during the game, which ended without incident.

## WIDESPREAD BACKLASH

The Detroit metropolitan area has the largest Arab-American population in the na-

tion; other major concentrations are in Los Angeles, New York and Chicago. But while Detroit may be taking the brunt of anti-Arab, anti-Muslim sentiment, this certainly isn't confined to that city. In Washington, an Arab man was reportedly hospitalized after being beaten by a group of youths as he walked past a demonstration.

In New York City's Harlem area, food store owner Mohammed Mursal says he hears customers threaten, "We'll finish you off, we'll kill all of you." Mr. Mursal, who came to the U.S. from Somalia 15 years ago, explains that he is an East African, not an Arab. But people don't listen, he says. Now, when Mr. Mursal runs across the street to his car after closing time, he carries the pistol he used to leave in his store. "The war is an excuse for customers to show us hostility," he observes.

Arab-American leaders say that the situation is not out of control, but add that they are worried. "This isn't a matter of every Arab being beat up," says Albert Mokhiber, president of the Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee in Washington. "But obviously, it isn't a figment of our imagination."

## FEAR OF 'LUNATIC FRINGE'

They also are concerned about efforts of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to clamp down on terrorist activities. "The general public thinks that if the FBI is investigating a given group, there must be a reason," said Don Bustany, president of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee's Los Angeles Chapter, at a recent meeting. "The lunatic fringe can take it as a license to begin violence against those people."

In Michigan, state and local authorities differ in their reactions to the situation here. Last Friday, Detroit Mayor Coleman Young asked state officials to call up the National Guard, so that Detroit police would be freed up to increase their patrols in Arab areas. But Gov. John Engler, clearly surprised by the request, said he wanted to study the matter because a premature call-up might panic citizens.

Detroit and its suburbs are home to some 250,000 people of Arab descent. These include Lebanese, Palestinians, Yemenis and others—as well as some 60,000 Chaldeans, or Christian Iraqis. Chaldea is the ancient name for a region in Iraq whose native sons included Abraham, the father of the Jewish people, and Nebuchadnezzar, ruler of Ancient Babylon.

Chaldea's sons also include Salah Asmar, who came to Detroit from Iraq 25 years ago, in the most recent wave of Chaldean immigration. Like many Detroit Chaldeans, he runs one of the grocery and liquor shops that are known locally as "party stores." Chaldeans often fill the same niche in Iraq, because their Christian religion permits them to sell liquor, while the Muslims cannot.

Mr. Asmar's native tongue is a dialect of Aramaic, the language spoken by Jesus Christ, not the Arabic of Saddam Hussein. And like many Detroit Chaldeans, he opposes the Iraqi dictator.

But, Mr. Asmar knows that his stand against Saddam Hussein won't protect him against people bent on harming him or other Middle Easterners. "You can die at any time," he laments. "You stay alert. It's a frightening way to live."

Some Chaldeans say that because they run so many of the Detroit's grocery stores, they were the subject of resentment by local inner-city residents long before the Persian Gulf war broke out. But the war clearly has worsened the situation. Last week, two men

wearing Army fatigues shot at a Chaldean store owner here, yelling "bang, bang, you're dead, Arab." Shots were fired two days later at another Chaldean while he was leaving his store. Neither man was injured.

The Arab American News, published in Dearborn, has set up a hotline to monitor incidents of harassment. In just the first week there have been 700 reports, mostly involving stone throwing, broken windows and name-calling. "The situation is extremely tense," says Osama Sibiani, publisher of the paper. "People are taking their anger out on Arab-Americans."

For those who still have family in Iraq, the situation is doubly painful. "I am nervous about my parents over there," says Mr. Asmar. "And I am nervous for myself here."

"Instead of harassing and intimidating us, our fellow citizens should be sympathetic," says Saad Marouf, a member of Oak Park, Mich., school board and a former chairman of the Chaldean Federation of America.

Many Arab-Americans oppose President Bush's decision to attack Iraq; others agree with the decision. Primarily, though, Arab-Americans see themselves as seekers of the American dream, like immigrants from other nations before them.

"Many Lebanese came here to escape war, and now they have to face another war with this fear," says Raymond Ashkar, a Lebanese-American who fought in a U.S. tank division in Korea and now works as a safety patrol guard in Dearborn. "We have nothing to do with this war, but you can't tell that to ignorant people."

Amid the fear and prejudice, bright spots do exist. Some Detroit Chaldeans say their non-Arab neighbors and friends are helping them cope. Richard Sulaka, vice chairman of the planning commission in suburban Warren, hasn't been able to reach his Chaldean relatives still in Baghdad. He says everyone—including his non-Arab friends—has been "sincerely concerned about my family."

But many Arab-Americans feel cut off and emotionally bruised. "We are suffering inside ourselves because of our sadness for our former country and our relatives there," explains Bishop Ibrahim Ibrahim of the American Chaldean Catholic Church, based in a Detroit suburb. "But we cannot express this to others because there may be misunderstandings. All we can do is try sticking with each other. Right now we don't want to have a high profile."

Sometimes, that's impossible. Not long ago, an argument broke out after a Fordson High School wrestling match, when an opposing-team parent demanded to know why a Fordson wrestler had the name "Hussein" sewn onto the back of his warm-up suit. Officials had to explain that Hussein didn't refer to Saddam; it was the young wrestler's name.

[From the Washington Post Jan. 11, 1991]  
MIDDLE-EASTERN ENCLAVE FEARS REPRISALS  
IN U.S.—FBI PROBE OF ARAB-AMERICANS  
FUELS PANIC

(By Lauren Ina)

DEARBORN, MICH.—As the Persian Gulf crisis worsens, people here in North America's largest community of Arab Americans have reacted with panic and widespread concern, as many put it, about "not wanting to end up like Alex Odeh."

Odeh, 45, was a Palestinian activist killed when a pipe bomb exploded as he opened his office door in Santa Ana, Calif., two days after the Achille Lauro hijacking incident in 1985. His killer has not been found, and his

death still reverberates in the Arab community as a frightening example of what can happen when anti-Arab hostility increases as a direct result of Mideast events.

Arab Americans here said the unsuccessful talks between Secretary of State James A. Baker III and Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz Wednesday are a sign that war is imminent. They said their community must mobilize if members become targets of hostility.

The potential for backlash is worse than any other Middle Eastern conflict we've had, including the Iranian 'hostage' crisis of the late 1970s," said Joseph Borrajo of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC). "This is a very dangerous time for us."

Ali Harb, 26, a Lebanese American who owns a Middle East import store in this suburb of Detroit, said, "You can always feel the tension here when there are problems in the Middle East. If the Dearborn police pull you over, you know you're going to get a ticket. If you take the Detroit tunnel to Canada, you know you're going to be pulled over by customs and detained."

Harb's store is one of many Arab-owned businesses lining Warren Avenue, where storefronts bear names in Arabic and English.

The Arab community traces its roots to immigrants who flocked here for auto-industry jobs at the turn of the century. The community is highly integrated, with various Arab sects. Imams, or Moslem spiritual leaders, are heard calling people to prayer five times a day over a loudspeaker in densely populated areas of Dearborn.

More than half of the 250,000 Arab Americans here are Lebanese, and the community also is composed of Yemenis, Egyptians, Palestinians, Syrians, Iraqis and Chaldeans, or Christian Iraqis.

At a special meeting in Detroit Wednesday night to discuss how the Gulf crisis is affecting these people, ADC officials heard complaints about recent FBI questioning of Arab Americans and warned that all Arabs in the community are vulnerable to hostility.

"We need real protection from hostilities right now," said a Detroit lawyer of Lebanese descent. "If the FBI wants to help out, maybe they should come to work with us to open the door first and see if it blows up."

Noel Saleh, 43, a Lebanese American who runs an Arab human-services organization in Dearborn told the group that "all of us, whatever our national origin may be, are going to be affected both as Arabs and as Americans."

The potential for hostility compounds anguish among Iraqis about possible war because many have relatives in Iraq and because Iraqis in the U.S. military may have to fight against their homeland.

"This is such a time of sorrow," said Sam Yono, 40, an Iraqi American who owns a grocery store in Detroit. "I am going through a very hard time trying to deal with this and praying that a peaceful solution can come before Jan. 15."

Yono and other Iraqi Americans step carefully around Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's justification for invading Kuwait last August.

"It's hard because, as a boy, I learned in school that, at one time Iraq was the mother country and Kuwait was a part of it," said Yono who has lived in the United States for 23 years. "But I am also an American citizen and . . . affected by what happens to this government."

Assimilation and their U.S. citizenship have made most Arabs backers of the U.S.

denunciation of Iraqi aggression, but they are against waging war and would like to see Arabs devise a peaceful solution with no bloodshed, said Jessica Daher, an ADC regional coordinator.

The community is scrambling to mount a campaign against stereotyping Arabs in an effort to stress that its members are Americans who want peace. Borrajo, for instance, conducts teach-ins at area high schools to test American students' knowledge of Arabs. "The most frequently used word to define Palestinians is 'terrorists,'" he said.

Gary Baydoun, a Lebanese-American who owns a real-estate company, said he is urging the community "to participate" in every good, honest peace movement between now and Jan. 15, and then, God forbid, if and when a war should break out."

Residents also are preparing to receive perhaps scores of war-ravaged immigrants who may come here to what has been termed "the Ellis Island of the Midwest."

"I have seen waves of [them], and they are all human tragedies," Saleh said. "There is a deep concern that we're going to have another wave of war refugees coming here, and I don't look forward to that day."

## NO ILLUSIONS ABOUT THE U.S.S.R.

### HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, the following column by Henry Kissinger is an excellent introduction to practical, tough-minded thinking about the Soviet Union. Every Member should read this realistic assessment. Had more people listened to the former Secretary of State, we would have been less surprised by some of the recent repression and some of the retreat from openness.

We must develop a more sober, more realistic approach to Gorbachev and the neoczarist system which seems to be replacing the Communist structure. Dr. Kissinger's analysis is an important contribution to that new realism.

[From the Washington Post, Jan. 22, 1991]

NO ILLUSIONS ABOUT THE U.S.S.R.

(By Henry Kissinger)

The crackdown in Lithuania, if consolidated, may in time turn out to be even more significant for the prospects of international order than the Gulf crisis, which has obscured it. As we witnessed the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe, Germany's first steps toward unification and an apparent Soviet movement toward political pluralism and market economics, there was a fleeting moment when it was possible to believe that history was somehow working inexorably in the direction of some kind of universal peace.

Now the opposite trend is developing. Excessive optimism may be on the verge of being supplanted by an equally excessive pessimism. But the democracies can no longer afford these oscillations between intransigence and conciliation. We need a stable concept of East-West relations—a concept not based either on personalities or on overly simple historical projections but on a cold analysis of the national interest and of the requirements of the international order.

If the present turn toward autocracy in the Soviet Union succeeds, the world will face a



Russian state such as it has not seen in seven decades. It will not be democratic. Nor will it be Stalinist. It will in fact be most similar to czarist Russia. The United States must then ask itself some fundamental questions: What is the future of U.S.-Soviet relations? Are there foreign policy objectives that have to be safeguarded toward the Soviet state even in the face of unpalatable domestic events? What balance, if any, must be struck between coexistence and conversion?

Until recently, the prospect of conversion was the fashionable conviction. Gorbachev was treated as the ultimate guarantor of the eventual triumph of democracy and market economics. "Helping Gorbachev" became the principal objective of policy, overriding all other considerations. In fact, Gorbachev turned out to be less benign, and the reform process proved more complex than conventional wisdom allowed. We must face the fact that despite the West's deeply held preferences, the probable outcome of the Soviet evolution is either chaos or repression or both.

It was always naive to stake East-West relations on the presumed conversion to Western values of a leader whose entire career has been in the leadership of the Communist Party. It would be equally dangerous to treat Gorbachev's recent action as a personal aberration and to base policy on personal disappointments. Leaders are driven by the dynamics of their system and the history of their society. Any realistic policy must be based on these factors.

Gorbachev deserves enormous credit for recognizing the weaknesses of the system in which he was reared and for having sought to remedy them. His decision to permit the collapse of the Soviet satellite orbit in Eastern Europe, the liquidation of the war in Afghanistan and the loosening of domestic tyranny will surely earn him a place in history. These actions, however, can be explained by the need to preserve the essence of the Soviet system in a crisis and not dissipate the dwindling strength in imperialist adventures. No doubt, this is how it was justified to the Soviet military.

Whatever Gorbachev's motives, the process of domestic reform has so far proved elusive. In foreign policy, it was possible to make progress by liquidation; at home there was a need for new structures. There Gorbachev has been torn between the realization that established institutions must be modified and his lifelong commitment to Leninist orthodoxy in government.

The Soviet Union faces three domestic problems: remedying the disastrous state of the Soviet economy, establishing a sense of political legitimacy and dealing with the looming disintegration of the empire founded by Peter the Great some three centuries ago. Gorbachev's dilemma is that the remedies for one set of problems are likely to be incompatible with equally pressing solutions to other problems—for example, the decentralization needed for economic progress also encourages the drive toward independence in the constituent republics. Above all, the domestic power structure, which must implement reform, is threatened by reform and tends to sabotage it.

That command economies produce stagnation and corruption has become conventional wisdom, even in Communist societies. Still, none has yet succeeded in the painful transition to the market system they all avow. The move toward market economies inevitably evokes the embittered opposition of vested interests while the reformers lack adequate levers of power to impose their views.

A market economy dooms to irrelevance the millions of bureaucrats who establish prices, production, quotas and accountability. When prices are permitted to find their own levels, a period of inflation becomes inevitable, because Communist systems typically have too much money chasing too few goods. And insistence on productivity tends to shut down inefficient enterprises and raise unemployment.

In Eastern Europe, the new leaders were able to use the prestige acquired during the struggle for national freedom to sustain their authority amidst the austerity imposed by the transition to market economics. But in the Soviet Union the vested interests have been elaborated over three generations by an extraordinarily brutal political system.

For a while, Gorbachev tried to circumvent the vested interests—in the Communist Party, the government administration, the secret police and the military—by encouraging greater popular participation outside the system. But like previous revolutionaries, he has found that democratic reform has its own momentum independent of the priorities of the leader—especially if that leader is as closely identified with the previous power structure as Gorbachev. Forced to choose between irrelevance and order, Gorbachev is increasingly opting for discipline and a growing reliance on the traditional Soviet power structure.

This course is all the more tempting to Gorbachev because the historical context for democratization is largely lacking in Russia. Russia never had a church that emphasized a concept of justice independent of temporal authority; it knew no Reformation with its commitment to individual conscience; no Enlightenment that emphasized the power of reason; no age of exploration and no free enterprise that stressed individual economic initiative. So in the Soviet Union, centuries of state control have produced a different set of values; the historic processes of Western Europe become compressed and distorted, dividing the reformist elements into many competing factions and producing phenomena that appear chaotic to a people inexperienced in pluralism.

But the most important problem is that even limited forms of democracy are becoming less and less compatible with the preservation of the existing Russian state within its present borders. Since the time of Peter the Great, the most consistent theme of Russian history has been expansion from the area around Moscow to the center of Europe, the shores of the Pacific, the gates of India and inside the world of Islam. As a result, only about 50 percent of the population of the Soviet Union is Russian. Moreover, the subject populations have always been governed from the center and by representatives of the center; little effort was made to create an indigenous leadership group with emotional ties to the imperial power.

Having loosened the reins, Gorbachev is reaping the whirlwind of centuries of imperial misrule. Even limited democratization produces demands for independence in many of the constituent republics or for various forms of autonomy indistinguishable from independence. Ideas of turning the Soviet Union into a confederation based on voluntary association are likely to prove still-born. Historically, confederations have moved in the direction of either greater centralization or of eventual disintegration.

Gorbachev and the traditional power structures have apparently come to believe that they have to choose between maintaining their state within present boundaries, by

force, if necessary, or eventual dismemberment. What is less certain is whether they have the means or, in the end, the staying power. But the present Soviet course, even if applied with less brutal methods than the historic Soviet norm and more indirectly, is likely to turn more violent, not only between the center and the constituent republics but between the various nationalities, especially in the Caucasus.

In the effort to maintain the integrity of the state, Gorbachev probably has the emotional support of even some of the reformist elements in the Russian republic, unwilling to give up the legacy of Russian history. In the end, Russian nationalism may outweigh liberalism and provide the motive for cohesion that communism seems to have lost.

When this becomes apparent, the West will be faced with an autocratic state stretching over two continents and possessing 30,000 nuclear weapons. The Utopian image of Gorbachev single-handedly reversing 500 years of Russian history will emerge as a mirage. At that point, the West will have to decide whether it has objectives with respect to the Soviet Union other than to promote its internal evolution.

Disillusionment must not drive the West into equating the new Russia with its Stalinist predecessors. Even if the repression succeeds fully or partially—which is far from certain—what emerges will be most comparable to imperial Russia of Czarist times. That state was often uncomfortable for its neighbors and generally expansionist. But it did not have the ideological fervor of its Communist successors, and it proved possible for long periods to deal with it as an important member of the European concert of powers.

Of course America's moral commitment is to pluralism and self-determination and remains so. The issue is what weight should be given to requirements of national security. The selfrighteous find it easy to deny that national security is a moral value too. Responsible leaders, however, cannot afford so doctrinaire an attitude. In a world of sovereign states of comparable strength, peace depends on either domination or equilibrium. And America has neither the power nor the stomach for domination. Is it possible to construct an equilibrium based on mutual necessity, or must there first be a transformation of all societies toward democratic ideas?

My view is that there are some national interests that need to be safeguarded even in relations with states that do not share our fundamental values. But there need to be criteria distinguishing the legitimate and moral pursuit of the national interest from opportunistic collaboration with tyranny and encouragement of it.

The following principles seem to me crucial:

(1) We must stop basing policy on Soviet personalities. We know too little of Soviet dynamics and even less about how to affect them to make strengthening any leader a cardinal principle of Western policy. Focusing relations on balancing fundamental interest rather than on psychological speculation will in fact bring greater stability to the relationship.

(2) The Western security interest in the Soviet Union is its peaceful conduct outside its borders. The moral objective of the West is compatible domestic institutions. What we need is a definition of coexistence and an agenda for its achievement even as we disapprove of some Soviet domestic actions. Coexistence should not be lightly abandoned.

But we should recognize that it is based on self-interest and not delude ourselves into believing that it is a means to help Gorbachev promote democracy inside the Soviet Union.

(3) An analysis must be made of those areas of common action that are necessary for a structure of peace and those which are undertaken to promote democratic values. The latter—including economic aid—are subject to modifications if Soviet internal conduct becomes too offensive. In any event economic aid should generally be given for political and economic, not psychological, reasons except in periods of humanitarian emergency. It is sure to be wasted without appropriate economic reforms.

(4) On the issue of self-determination, the United States needs to stick to its historic position with respect to the independence of the Baltic states. The situation is more complex with respect to the other republics, especially in the Caucasus, where different ethnic populations have been mixed over centuries and intercommunal violence is a permanent threat. On the other hand, Soviet leaders must understand that even when we continue to deal with them on the security agenda, other areas of cooperation are narrowed by the convictions of our people should Moscow's conduct offend America's deepest values.

(5) The changes in Moscow should recall the West to the importance of strengthening the ties within the Atlantic area and above all between Eastern and Western Europe. While the Soviet Union is dealing with its internal problems, the West should give the highest priority to reestablishing as rapidly as possible the historic Europe. Eastern Europe—especially Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia—should be given the opportunity to join the West European political and economic system on an urgent basis.

The West is presently in danger of neglecting the countries of Eastern Europe, whose successful struggle for freedom inspired us only yesterday. Two steps are needed. First, the West—and especially Western Europe—must move quickly to integrate Eastern Europe into the European Community and other Atlantic institutions (with the exception of NATO). Second, we must give Eastern Europe an economic breathing space. As a step in that direction, the European Community should take immediate steps to open its markets to East European agricultural products.

The end of the Cold War permitted the West to stop treating the Soviet Union as a permanent adversary; the return to autocracy in the Soviet Union should cause us to abandon the illusion of considering it a permanent partner. The task now is to find a method for dealing with it as a major power with sometimes compatible and occasionally clashing interests, promoting our basic values and giving new impetus to reconstructing the historic Europe.

#### TRIBUTE TO RON BROWN

#### HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, January 26, I will have the honor and privilege of attending the 12th annual luncheon of the Quinn Chapel AME Church of Atlantic Highlands, NJ. Saturday afternoon's luncheon, to

be held in Long Branch, NJ, will be a particularly auspicious occasion as we welcome the day's guest speaker, Democratic National Committee Chairman Ronald H. Brown.

In a relatively short span of time, Ron Brown has risen to the top echelons of power and influence. His résumé includes years of service on Capitol Hill and with the National Urban League, as well as political organizing from the grassroots up to the DNC chairmanship.

What is particularly noteworthy about Ron Brown's achievements is that while he was attaining his place of importance in American politics, he never lost sight of his agenda to work for improved living standards for all Americans and a more inclusive and broadly representative political process.

Beyond the sense of honor that I feel in being a member of the party led by Ron Brown, I also take personal pride in the fact that Ron Brown and I share the same alma mater, Middlebury College in Vermont.

The eyes of the Nation have been on Ron Brown since he became the first African-American to lead one of the Nation's two major political parties. This role offers unique opportunities, but also places unique pressures on Chairman Brown. Yet, somehow, Ron Brown has avoided the distractions and silenced the doubters by approaching this challenge in the same spirit of competence and purpose that has marked his entire career.

While Ron Brown's job is obviously a highly partisan one, his dedication to improving the functioning of our political process has earned him the respect of all Americans.

#### WEST SIDE HIGH SCHOOL MARCHING BAND PERFORMS AT THE SUPER BOWL

#### HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, a fresh, new sound from a place just southwest of Motown will be heard at the Super Bowl this year. On January 26, 1991, the West Side High School Marching Cougars from Gary, IN will perform during the annual Super Bowl kick-off parade in Orlando, FL.

I would like to take this opportunity to commend the West Side High School Marching Cougars and their band director, Mr. Edwin Carter, for their grand achievement. This talented group of students was chosen for their showmanship and musical strength to entertain the thousands of Super Bowl fans who will be watching the parade. To perform at this event is truly a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity and I am sure that these students will remember and cherish this experience for the rest of their lives.

The band worked hard to conquer every obstacle to prepare for the parade. With the support and encouragement of their parents and teachers, the students were able to raise \$26,000 in contributions from local community groups, businesses, and individuals. Also, many hours were spent practicing to perfect their musical repertoire and dance routines.

Northwest Indiana is proud of its young goodwill ambassadors. The West Side High School Marching Cougars not only demonstrate the best that Indiana has to offer artistically but also, the commitment and dedication to the level of high standards met by these young people of Northwest Indiana.

#### CHARLES E. THOMPSON—LABOR LEADER

#### HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to pay tribute here to Charles E. Thompson who is stepping down as president of the Pioneer Valley Central Labor Council AFL-CIO in Springfield, MA. To those of us in western Massachusetts, Charlie Thompson has been the face of organized labor for many years. He has also served as an international representative for the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers. He has done a tremendous job in both posts, despite difficult times for the labor movement, and for our local economy.

The Pioneer Valley Central Labor Council has 21,000 members and represents 82 union locals in the Greater Springfield area. Charles Thompson initially expected to fill only the unexpired term of the late John Albano. However, enjoying the post and proving to be a popular council president, Thompson was elected to a full term in 1981. Since that time, he has led our union members through a tough recession in the early 1980's, through an economic boom of the late 1980's and has lately been adjusting again to a downturn. There have been several difficult negotiations in the past decade. Through it all, Charlie Thompson has remained a steadfast union man and a person revered for his honesty, integrity and leadership. He has proven to be the right man for difficult times and I am pleased to have been able to work closely with him during my term as mayor of Springfield and now as a Member of Congress.

Springfield has long been blessed with strong labor leaders. Many thought that Charlie Thompson would have a difficult time following flamboyant council leaders like John Albano and Herman Greenburg. Those people need not have worried. Charlie brought a new, low-key style to the job and continued to improve on his reputation as a great negotiator. Getting 82 unions to agree on goals and strategy is a very difficult task, but Charlie Thompson was often able to get his membership moving together and working together. During his term, the local Teamsters Union rejoined the Central Labor Council. Charlie Thompson brought this important merger into being by working closely with Albert Tardy, the Teamster president and other important labor figures.

Mr. Speaker, I have included an article on the career of Charles Thompson from the Springfield, MA, Sunday Republican. I would like to add that I have always admired Charlie Thompson for his work in a very difficult post. I have always found him to be a thoroughly



decent and honorable person. He has been a great champion of working people in western Massachusetts. I extend my best wishes for the years ahead to Charlie, his wife Claire, sons David and Tom, daughters Christine and Suzan and everyone in his family. Although he is stepping down as president of the Pioneer Valley Central Labor Council, Charlie Thompson will continue to be heard as a great labor leader.

[From the Sunday Republican (Springfield, MA), Dec. 9, 1990]

**THOMPSON: LABOR'S LOW-KEY ADVOCATE**  
(By Christopher Geehern)

Charlie Thompson learned about labor unions as a boy in Chicopee, listening to his parents talk about John L. Lewis and the coal mine strikes of the 1930s.

The lessons hit home when he turned 16 and began working in the Springfield Armory and later at Spalding Sports Worldwide. They are lessons he remembered clearly last week as he prepared to step down after 11 years as president of the Pioneer Valley Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO in Springfield.

"I've tried, in dealing with the members I represent, not to forget where I came from—what it's like to be a production worker in a factory and what it's like to feel like I was being pushed around and abused," mused Thompson.

"I was always concerned about the plight of workers and just had the feeling that they needed unions."

At 63 years of age, Charlie Thompson embodies both the past and present of the labor movement in Western Massachusetts.

He is one of the last area labor leaders to have cut his teeth during the rough-and-tumble years around 1955 when colorful unionists like Herman Greenberg and John Albano formed the Central Labor Council. He rose through the ranks at a time when industrial unions held unchallenged sway in labor circles, a time when those unions represented thousands of workers at companies such as Westinghouse, American Bosch and Van Norman Tool.

Those days, however, faded into history under Thompson's feet during the 1980s, leaving him to guide the council through one of the most tumultuous decades in the history of organized labor.

It was a decade during which industrial closings cost the council 30 percent of its members, while the service sector surpassed manufacturing as the largest employer in the region. It was a decade when unions found they had to work cooperatively with management in the face of increasing business competition from overseas.

Thompson faced all of the changes with an unemotional, low-key style that was very much unlike that of his two predecessors. It is a style that won him allies across a broad spectrum of the labor movement and the political community. It also helped him keep fractious union representatives together in the face of wanting public acceptance of their agenda.

"I always thought Charlie would have to have been a great negotiator, because he never changed the expression on his face," said U.S. Rep. Richard E. Neal, D-Springfield, whom Thompson supported in several elections.

"He's very laid back," added Arthur Osborne, the outgoing president of the Massachusetts AFL-CIO and a close friend of Thompson.

"He has an ability to dogmatically pull people together on the same subject when

their interests are not going in the same way."

Thompson did not seek re-election as president of the 21,000-member Central Labor Council this year because his duties as an international representative for the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers no longer left him enough time for the post. On Wednesday, council members elected Edward W. Collins, Jr., a representative for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to replace him.

The council represents 82 union locals in Greater Springfield.

Thompson won his first union office in 1960, when he began a six-year stretch as a steward for Boilermakers Local 1851 at Spalding. He became business manager of the local in 1966 and kept that job until he became an international representative in 1979.

It was later that same year that he took over as president of the Central Labor Council following Albano's death. He initially expected only to fill Albano's unexpired term, but he liked the job so much that he ran successfully for re-election in 1981.

Thompson admits that his deliberate demeanor was a big change from the flamboyant style of Albano, Greenberg and some of the old-school union local presidents.

"Meetings were pretty interesting back then," Thompson recalled. "We had some outstanding local presidents, some with huge egos."

"I'm rather conservative and middle-of-the-road. The labor movement has people on the left and people on the right. I have always tried to stay in the middle and focus on the issues most important to the members."

Thompson faced daunting challenges almost as soon as he took over the presidency of the Central Labor Council. The primary problem was the already significant erosion of manufacturing jobs that was chipping away at the council's membership, then more than 30,000 people.

By the end of the 1980s, the Western Massachusetts economy would lose more than 16,500 jobs in the highly unionized manufacturing sector. At the same time, thousands of new jobs were being created in areas like services and retail trade, areas that have a significantly weaker union presence.

A second major concern for the council was a growing wave of political animosity toward unions that put the labor movement on the defensive and kept it there for most of the decade. Thompson and other labor leaders place most of the blame for that animosity on the Reagan administration, which they claim stacked the National Labor Relations Board against union organizing.

The political animosity, labor leaders say, at times filtered down to the bargaining table, where companies struggling to remain competitive often took a hard line on wage and benefit increases and quickly replaced striking workers.

There were also threats on the state level, where unions had to spend large amounts of money to defeat an effort in 1988 to abolish the Prevailing Wage law and another effort this year to roll back state taxes.

"In this business, you learn to take it as it comes," Thompson said. "I wish a lot of our energy could have been used in other areas, rather than in the defensive posture we were in for so many years."

Thompson eschewed high-profile responses to the problems, choosing instead to use his negotiating skills to forge alliances both within the labor movement and inside the political establishment.

Long before the AFL-CIO readmitted the Teamsters union in 1987 after a decades-long

separation, for example, Thompson maintained close contacts with leaders of Teamsters Local 404 in Springfield.

"We always worked together," said Albert F. Tardy Jr., the former president of Local 404 and now a labor consultant.

"Charlie's primary job was to weld all unions together in a common cause and he did exactly that."

In the tense negotiations surrounding the Springfield police patrolmen's union picket of the Democratic State Convention in August, Thompson allowed Osborne to take a lead role in the talks.

"He pushed aside some of the concerns of his own Central Labor Council to be a team player," Osborne said. "I'm sure it was something he had to swallow hard to do. It was his turf."

Thompson's politics have been far from doctrinaire. Though he called a 1982 Reagan proposal to tax unemployment benefits "stupid," he returned from a fact-finding tour of Nicaragua in 1984 convinced that the administration was correct in supporting the Contra rebels there. In 1983, he defended the Central Labor Council's endorsement of Chicopee mayoral candidate William J. Asselin against charges by eventual winner Richard S. Lak that the decision had been "predetermined."

There were some political victories, too. Thompson strongly supported a number of workplace reform laws, including right-to-know regulations, plant closing notification requirements, and an overhaul of the workers compensation insurance system. He also played a major role in the debate over company-sponsored drug testing of employees.

Despite all the changes in the economic landscape, Thompson believes labor unions still have a critical role to play in the 1990s.

"I believe if we weren't around to keep them in line," he asserted, "some companies—not all of them—would run roughshod over people."

"We are certainly needed."

## INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO ALLOW A DEDUCTION FOR MAKING HOMES ACCESSIBLE TO THE HANDICAPPED

**HON. BRIAN J. DONNELLY**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I am reintroducing legislation today for myself and the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. SHAYS], to help individuals make their homes accessible to the handicapped. Under existing tax laws, businesses are able to deduct or claim a tax credit for the costs of making their establishments accessible to the handicapped, but in most cases, that benefit is unavailable to individual taxpayers.

In general, any trade or business that takes steps to make its establishment more accessible to the handicapped is able to deduct those costs in the year incurred. Despite a fundamental income tax principle that capital expenditures must be amortized over the useful life of the property being constructed or improved, the tax laws allow costs associated with making a business accessible to the handicapped deductible in the year incurred. As part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation

Act of 1990, Congress created a tax credit for businesses incurring similar expenditures. By and large, neither benefit is available to individual taxpayers.

Unfortunately, individual taxpayers are not able to qualify for as generous a benefit. Generally, expenses incurred to remove architectural barriers to the handicapped are deductible as medical expenses. However, medical expenses are subject to a 7½ percent "floor"; in other words, medical expenses must exceed 7½ percent of the taxpayer's adjusted gross income before they are deductible—and even then, only the excess over that amount is deductible.

Mr. Speaker, it is simply unfair that individual taxpayers cannot get the same benefits as businesses for making their own homes accessible to the handicapped. A parent with a disabled child should not, for example, have to incur expenses exceeding 7½ percent of their adjusted gross income in order to qualify for a deduction. My bill will allow taxpayers—all taxpayers—to claim, as a miscellaneous itemized deduction, any qualified expense to make a residence more accessible to the handicapped. The revenue loss associated with this bill is less than \$50 million, is fair and humane, and I urge support for it. I include a technical description of my legislation at this point in the RECORD.

#### PRESENT LAW

Individual taxpayers may deduct medical expenses in computing taxable income to the extent that qualified medical expenses exceed 7½ percent of the taxpayer's adjusted gross income. Prior to 1986, the Internal Revenue Service had taken the position that for an expense to be deductible as a medical expense, it must have been an essential element of treatment and must not have been otherwise incurred for nonmedical reasons. This provision limited the availability of the deduction with respect to expenditures incurred to make a taxpayer's residence accessible to the handicapped.

Report language in the 1986 Tax Reform Act clarified and liberalized this standard, generally by specifying that certain capital expenditures incurred by individual taxpayers designed to make a taxpayer's residence more accessible to the handicapped are deductible as a medical expense (see, S. Rept. No. 313, 99th Cong., 2nd Sess., at 59). In response to the 1986 Act provisions, the IRS issued Rev. Rul. 87-106, 1987-2 CB 67, which listed 13 examples of qualified expenses which would be allowed as a medical expense deduction if used to make a home more accessible to the handicapped. The IRS noted that this list was not exhaustive.

Miscellaneous itemized deductions are deductible only to the extent that the aggregate of those deductions exceed 2% of the taxpayer's adjusted gross income.

#### EXPLANATION OF PROPOSAL

Under the bill, expenses similar to those listed in Rev. Rul. 87-106 ("qualified barrier removal expenditures") would be allowed as a deduction. The deduction would be authorized under a separate section of the Internal Revenue Code, and would not be related to the medical expense deduction. Thus, expenses would not have to exceed 7½% of the taxpayer's adjusted gross income to be deductible.

Qualified barrier removal expenditures are expenses incurred which make a taxpayer's principal residence more accessible to, and usable by, the handicapped. Expenses deduct-

ible under this provision would not be deductible as a medical expense, and the expenditures would not increase the taxpayer's basis in his home.

The legislation would treat the deduction as a miscellaneous itemized deduction, subject to the 2% floor.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE

The legislation would be effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1991.

#### HONORING CARLO VENDETTI

##### HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, February 1, Carlo Vendetti will be named the 1990 Citizen of the Year, a prestigious honor awarded by the Sterling Heights Area Chamber of Commerce.

Carlo is the owner of Vendetti's Pizza House located in Shelby Township, MI. He and his family have been running the home-made Italian food store for the past 23 years, and upon his retirement, Carlo intends to turn over the business to his son, Dino.

Carlo has always been very dedicated to the community, and is thought of as a kind, generous individual by his friends and neighbors. For the past 18 years, Carlo has been a member of the Shelby Township Lions, serving as both chairman and director of fundraising. He has been the head of several fundraising events for this club, and his campaigns have earned the Shelby Lions the No. 1 status throughout the world in terms of donations to the Leader Dog School for the Blind.

Carlo is also a long time member of St. Kieran's parish and an honorary member of the Ushers Club. He has always made himself available to help out whenever needed even when he had hardships of his own.

Carlo Vendetti is clearly deserving of this prestigious honor. His generosity is overwhelming at home, at his place of business, and in all of the charitable organizations in which he is a member.

My dear colleagues, please join me in recognizing Carlo Vendetti, an outstanding community servant, who is an example for us all to follow.

#### UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

##### HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, January 22, 1991, marks the 73d anniversary of Ukraine's 1918 declaration of independence.

While the eyes of the Nation and the world are on the Persian Gulf, and when the recent tragic events in the Baltic States capture our attention, we may tend to forget the plight of the people of Ukraine.

We should not forget. This anniversary gives us a good opportunity to remind Mr. Gorbachev that the bright flame of freedom blazes with a special glow in Ukraine.

Last year, on January 21, several hundred thousand people gathered near St. Sophia's

Cathedral in Kiev, waving the blue and yellow flags of free Ukraine, to celebrate independence day.

That demonstration was a great success in which, across Ukraine, approximately 1 million Ukrainians, in peace and order, took part. Mr. Gorbachev still doesn't realize that you can't keep a spirit like this crushed by tanks. All you do is postpone the day and cause incalculable human suffering.

This year, the Soviet forces have arrested Oles Donij, president of the Ukrainian Student Union. The Popular Movement in Ukraine [RUKH] is working skillfully to insure that the shock troops of Mr. Gorbachev have no cause for coming to the aid of Ukraine, that is, finding a pretext in which further Soviet force can be used.

Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to let our colleagues know—and to let the people of Ukraine know—that we have not taken our eyes from Ukraine. There is a revolution of freedom in Ukraine, in the Baltic States, and all over the Soviet empire. It is a peaceful revolution. It is a revolution that should not be victimized by tanks.

If Mr. Gorbachev's Nobel Peace Prize has any meaning, he should realize the Ukrainian desire for freedom just isn't going to go away. Instead of sending tanks, he should be sending thanks to the people of Ukraine for showing the world what a love of freedom really means.

#### ARTS AND MUSIC EDUCATION IS CRITICAL

##### HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I am a member of the National Commission on Music Education. The commission is composed of a wide cross section of lawmakers, artists, executives, educators, composers and people interested in ensuring that our children are exposed to instruction in music and arts.

During these times of severe budget restrictions, arts and music courses are often viewed as discretionary when budgets must be trimmed. As a former college president, and the father of two young daughters attending public elementary school, I understand the dilemma school administrators face when it comes to confronting budgetary realities. However, I also firmly share the National Music Educators Conference's belief that education in music and arts is more than "curricular icing." My young daughters are studying piano and violin. I know that music and arts education adds another dimension to a child's life that might otherwise be missing, an avenue for creativity which is vital.

I want to compliment the National Music Educators Conference for their efforts to draw attention to the value of music and arts instruction in our public education system. As the Member of Congress who represents Nashville, TN, also known as "Music City U.S.A.," I am well aware of the importance of music in our society and the impact music education has on a child's overall development.



The commission will present its final report called *Growing up Complete, The Imperative for Music Education*, the result of input from a broad spectrum of sources and a series of music conferences held across America, during its national symposium called *America's Culture at Risk*, March 6-7, in Washington, DC.

In anticipation of the national symposium, I would like to share with my House colleagues the following statement from, and on behalf of the National Music Educator's Conference:

During the 1980's, educational reform made it onto the front pages of American newspapers for the first time in decades. But when the discussion turned to making sure every child receives an education in music and the other arts, there has been silence. This nearsighted approach to education denies our children the opportunity to develop their human potential to its fullest.

Every child should have a quality education in music and the other arts because knowledge and skills in the arts are vital for development of their aesthetic, historical and cultural values.

Music education fosters creativity, teaches effective communications, provides basic tools for a critical assessment of the world around us, and instills the abiding values of self-discipline and commitment.

The Music Educator's National Conference, the National Association of Music Merchants, and the National Academy of Arts and Sciences, Incorporated are to be commended for their campaign to achieve national recognition for the value of music and the other arts in education. Local communities must be encouraged to participate in their 1991-92 grass-roots campaign.

Let us call upon all parents, educators, school board members, and administrators in communities nationwide to work together at the State and local levels to ensure that music is basic to the core curriculum in every school.

#### STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 2

**HON. JULIAN C. DIXON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I left Los Angeles on Friday morning at 7:30 a.m. to return to Washington, DC, for consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 2—a resolution commending our troops. Unfortunately, my flight was delayed and I arrived at Dulles Airport after the vote. If I had been present, I would have voted "aye."

Last week, I voted to continue international economic sanctions and diplomacy, and against authorizing the President to declare war against Iraq. I was confident that this was the wisest course of action. However, the majority voted to authorize the President to use military force.

Now that the President has exercised his authority and we are waging a war against Iraq, it is my responsibility as a Member of Congress to support our Armed Forces and the President. It is time that Congress unite behind our military forces—those young men and women who are risking their lives on the

front line of Operation Desert Storm. Let there be no doubt of our commitment and dedication to our troops. We must reassure our service men and women that this Nation is solidly behind them.

Today's resolution symbolizes the unity of Congress. I support the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 2) which expresses our unequivocal support for the men and women of the armed services and the President during Operation Desert Storm.

Our troops, along with our allies, are carrying out their missions with professional excellence, dedicated patriotism, and exemplary bravery.

Although the war is in the Persian Gulf, America is able to witness firsthand the battles in that region because of the courageousness of our media. They have become our ears and eyes.

I strongly condemn Iraq's unprovoked attack against Israel. Israeli's are living in constant fear that another attack will strike and the devastation will be much more severe.

Mr. Speaker, when I visited the Persian Gulf in September, I met with our troops. I sincerely pray for their safe return and for the continued strength and understanding of their families. I also urge the President to pause and consider a diplomatic solution to end the hostilities.

#### END AID TO THE SOVIET UNION

**HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, Mikhail Gorbachev blamed the parliaments of the Baltic States for precipitating the murder of at least 17 Lithuanians and Latvians by Soviet special forces.

And how did the parliaments provoke these murders? The parliaments called for freedom and self-determination for the peaceful people of the Baltics. Nothing more and nothing less.

Mr. Speaker, the West's improved relations with the Soviet Union are based on the Soviets' improved human rights record. Mr. Gorbachev can be sure that as he regresses into a cold war mentality of cruel repression of dissent, his support from the West will regress as well.

Yesterday, the European Parliament blocked \$1 billion in food aid to the Soviet Union in protest of Mr. Gorbachev's Baltic policy. The United States must follow suit. I urge President Bush to immediately cease all United States assistance to the Soviets until the repression in the Baltics ends.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE 1991 CONGRESS-BUNDESTAG STAFF EXCHANGE

**HON. WILLIAM D. FORD**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, since 1983, the U.S. Congress and the West Ger-

man Parliament, the Bundestag, have conducted an annual exchange program in which staff members from both countries observe and learn about the workings of each other's political institutions and convey the views of members from both sides on issues of mutual concern.

This exchange program has been one of several sponsored by both public and private institutions in the United States and West Germany to foster better understanding of the institutions and policies of both countries.

This year will mark the first exchange with a reunified Germany and a parliament consisting of members from both the west and the east. Eight staff members from the U.S. Congress will be chosen to visit Germany from April 8 to 21. They will spend about 10 days in Bonn attending meetings conducted by members of the Bundestag, Bundestag party staffers, and representatives of political, business, academic and media institutions.

They also will spend a weekend in the district of a Bundestag member. The program will conclude with a visit to Berlin.

A comparable delegation of German staff members will come to the United States in late June for a 3-week period. They will attend similar meetings here in Washington and will visit the districts of Members of Congress over the Fourth of July recess.

The Congress-Bundestag exchange is highly regarded in Germany. Accordingly, U.S. participants should be experienced and accomplished Hill staffers so that they can contribute to the success of the exchange on both sides of the Atlantic. The Bundestag sends senior staffers to the United States and a number of high ranking members of the Bundestag take time to meet with the U.S. delegation. The United States endeavors to reciprocate.

Applicants should have a demonstrable interest in European affairs. Applicants need not be working in the field of foreign affairs, although such a background is helpful. The composite U.S. delegation should exhibit a range of expertise in issues of mutual concern to Germany and the United States, such as but not limited to, trade, security, the environment, immigration, economic development, and other social policy issues.

In addition, U.S. participants will be expected to help plan and implement the program for the Bundestag staffers when they visit the United States. Among the contributions participants should expect to make is the planning of topical meetings in Washington. Moreover, participants are expected to host one or two staff people in their Member's district over the Fourth of July, or to arrange for such a visit to another Member's district.

Applications for participation in the U.S. delegation will be reviewed initially by the Congressional Staff Group on German-American Affairs. Final selection of the delegation will be made by the U.S. Information Agency.

Senators and Representatives who would like a member of their staff to apply for participation in this year's program should direct them to submit a resume and cover letter only in which they state why they believe they are qualified, what positive contributions they will bring to the delegation, and some assurances of their ability to participate during the time

stated. Applications may be sent to Connie Jones, office of Representative RALPH REGULA, 2207 Rayburn, by Friday, February 15.

**CHAIRMAN RANGEL PRAISES COLOMBIAN OCHOA SURRENDER, SHOWS NEW COLOMBIAN POLICY WORKING**

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, no country has suffered more from drug violence than Colombia. Colombia's new President, Cesar Gaviria, recently changed Colombia's policy for dealing with drug traffickers. Formerly, the chief deterrent was the threat of extradition of drug traffickers to the United States. Under the new Colombian policy drug traffickers who turn themselves in engage in plea bargaining with Colombian officials to avoid extradition to the United States.

On Tuesday, January 15, Colombia's reputed No. 2 Medellin cartel man, Jorge Luis Ochoa, turned himself in in Bogota. Late last year, Jorge's brother, Fabio Ochoa, also turned himself in.

I am extremely pleased to hear of the surrender of the Ochoa brothers. No doubt their surrender points to the viability of the new decrees issued by President Cesar Gaviria. The arrest of Jorge Luis Ochoa comes just 1 week after I and a delegation of my colleagues from the select committee met with President Gaviria and his cabinet in Colombia. They explained to our group, in great detail, the intricacies of this plea bargain arrangements and what their objectives were.

The goal of the new policy is to get Colombia to the point where it can rely on its own justice system to arrest and prosecute drug criminals. While extradition is a helpful tool, in the long run, one country cannot substitute its criminal justice system for another. With an extradition policy, this is basically what you have.

During our meetings President Gaviria indicated a desire to receive U.S. assistance that would further aid him in carrying out the new criminal justice policies to the fullest. If we really want to help Colombia make this policy even more effective, I think we should begin to lay whatever groundwork is necessary to routinely exchange evidence and other information, training, and security techniques to ensure that the Colombian justice system can function on its own.

The surrender of the Ochoa brothers indicates that the new policy for dealing with the drug cartels is working, and that President Gaviria and his cabinet remain committed to aggressively fighting the war on drugs to the fullest.

**U.S. PATRIOT MISSILE SAVES LIVES**

**HON. CLIFF STEARNS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post reported that at 4:45 a.m. on January 18, a U.S. Patriot missile rocketed toward an Iraqi-launched Scud missile aimed at the Allied air force base in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. Within a few moments the Patriot intercepted the incoming ground-to-ground missile and destroyed it, eliminating any possibility of allied casualties from the Scud attack.

This was gratifying news because the Patriot missile had never been tested in combat. Since last Friday, we have seen this Patriot-Scud drama play out numerous times with the end result always the same—a Patriot intercept. Now we know without a doubt that this highly technical missile system is effective and that it saves lives.

I am particularly proud of the Patriot missile's success because it is assembled by workers in central Florida at Martin Marietta's facilities in Orlando and my hometown of Ocala.

The men and women associated with Martin Marietta's Patriot missile program should take great pride in their work today. Their efforts have saved countless lives and probably will save more in the immediate future.

Mr. Speaker, the U.S. defense industry has taken its share of criticism over the years and some of it has been deserved. However, today we should salute our defense industry for giving our troops the best and most advanced equipment in the world to protect themselves.

While I deeply regret that Saddam Hussein has pushed this Nation into war, I am encouraged that the money we have been spending on defense, and the Patriot missile system specifically, is proving to be well spent.

**INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO GRANT STATES THE AUTHORITY TO REGULATE THE FLOW OF HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE INTO AND OUT OF THEIR BORDERS**

**HON. BEN ERDREICH**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1991

Mr. ERDREICH. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to give States the authority to regulate the flow of hazardous and solid waste across their borders. The bill allows any State that has entered into a contract or cooperative agreement pursuant to the superfund law to limit the amount of hazardous waste that is transported into the State for disposal. This law would allow States to prohibit the transportation of all waste originating from other States or particular types of hazardous waste.

According to EPA, 160 million tons of solid waste are generated in the United States each year, 80 percent of this garbage is dumped in

landfills. At this rate, over one-half of existing landfill space will be full by the end of this decade. In Alabama, existing landfills will reach capacity in 5 to 10 years.

Unfortunately, waste generation is increasing at the same time that options for waste disposal are decreasing. Environmental and economic concerns as well as public opposition are making it difficult for States and localities to find new sites for landfills, incinerators and recycling centers. To avoid building new facilities, local governments are relying more and more on the interstate shipment of waste.

Although the current practice of shipping waste across State lines solves the immediate problem of waste disposal, it is only a short-term solution that allows localities to postpone the difficult long-term decisions of hazardous waste management. In addition to the certain risks associated with the actual transport of waste, the interstate shipment of waste creates a whole new set of problems for the receiving States. For Alabama, the interstate shipment of waste imposes a particularly heavy burden.

Alabama contains one of the largest commercial hazardous waste treatment facilities in the Nation. The chemical waste management landfill located at Emelle in west Alabama now covers more than 5 square miles. In 1977, the site was considered a good location for a hazardous waste landfill because of a thick layer of chalk beneath the soil. At the time, it was believed this chalk would protect underground water from pollution. Recently, however, geologists have stated that cracks in the subterranean chalk allow waste to leak into the underground water supply.

Besides being one of the largest hazardous waste landfills in the Nation, Emelle is one of only two commercial Hazardous waste facilities in the southeast United States. The only other State in the region with a commercial hazardous waste landfill, recently placed limits on the amount of hazardous waste it is willing to accept from out of State. This action combined with a decrease in the number of private hazardous waste landfills operating places even greater pressure on Alabama to accept waste from other States. In 1988, Emelle accepted 1.10 billion pounds of hazardous waste, up from 576 million pounds in 1983.

Currently, almost 90 percent of the hazardous waste disposed of at Emelle was generated outside of Alabama. Forty-two States including the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico have shipped waste to this site. The good people of Alabama will not continue to allow their backyard to become the dumping ground for the Nation's hazardous waste.

States cannot continue depending on their sister States to solve their hazardous and solid waste problems. The chalk formations in Alabama are not unique and other States could also provide disposal sites for hazardous waste. States must develop long-term plans to address the disposal of their own waste. Continuation of the present situation simply allows States to postpone the difficult planning of the long-term solutions to deal with their waste problems, and it will become the more difficult with each passing day. The legislation I am introducing today provides a good incentive to exporting States to create plans



for disposal of their own waste, and allow those same States to decide if they want to accept other States' solid or hazardous waste.

#### SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, January 24, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

#### MEETINGS SCHEDULED

##### JANUARY 25

8:30 a.m.  
Select Committee on Indian Affairs  
Organizational meeting to consider committee rules of procedure and the committee budget for the 102d Congress.  
SR-485

9:30 a.m.  
Environment and Public Works  
To hold hearings to review the Environmental Protection Agency Science Advisory Board report relating to the establishment of priorities and strategies for ensuring environmental protection.  
SD-406

##### JANUARY 29

9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold an organizational business meeting.  
SD-366

10:00 a.m.  
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
To hold oversight hearings on the condition of the bank insurance fund.  
SD-538

#### Foreign Relations

To hold an organizational meeting to consider committee's rules of procedure and committee's budget for the 102d Congress, and to consider Montreal Aviation Protocols Nos. 3 and 4 (Ex. B, 95-1).  
SD-419

##### JANUARY 30

9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation providing for a referendum on the political status of Puerto Rico.  
SD-366

#### Rules and Administration

To hold an organizational meeting to consider committee's rules of procedure, committee's budget for 1991, Joint Committee on Printing and the Joint Committee on the Library membership, and other pending legislative and administrative business.  
SR-301

##### JANUARY 31

9:30 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
Aging Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for, and to promote and strengthen the programs of the Older Americans Act.  
SD-430

##### FEBRUARY 5

9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold oversight hearings on U.S. national energy policy.  
SD-366

10:00 a.m.  
Budget  
To hold hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1992 budget.  
SD-608

##### FEBRUARY 6

9:30 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to revise the staff honoraria provision of the Ethics in Government Act of 1989 which bans the receipt of money or anything of value for work performed outside the Government.  
SD-342

#### Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on proposed committee resolutions requesting funds for operating expenses for 1991 and 1992.  
SR-301

10:15 a.m.

#### Finance

To hold hearings on the prospect of free trade negotiations with Mexico.  
SD-215

##### FEBRUARY 7

9:00 a.m.  
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
To hold hearings on S. 207, to provide funds for and to enhance the effectiveness of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.  
SR-332

9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
To resume hearings on proposed legislation providing for a referendum on the political status of Puerto Rico.  
SD-366

#### Rules and Administration

To continue hearings on proposed committee resolutions requesting funds for operating expenses for 1991 and 1992.  
SR-301

##### FEBRUARY 20

9:30 a.m.  
Rules and Administration  
Business meeting, to consider proposed committee resolutions requesting funds for operating expenses for 1991 and 1992, and other pending legislative and administrative business.  
SR-301

10:00 a.m.  
Finance  
To resume hearings on the prospect of free trade negotiations with Mexico.  
SD-215

##### FEBRUARY 21

9:00 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings to review the Procurement Integrity Act.  
SD-342

#### CANCELLATIONS

##### JANUARY 30

9:30 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
To hold hearings to examine biological warfare defense, focusing on the Department of Defense research and development program.  
SD-342